FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 148 *31 July 1979*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT/SALT/MBFR

Trofimenko on Importance of SALT II Treaty AA 1

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Security Council Decision Not To Extend Sinai Force Noted [PRAVDA 26 Jul] CC 1
Moscow Arabic Commentary CC 1
UN Discussions on Banning Chemical Weapons Draw Comment [Borisov] CC 2
Pugwash Conference Discusses SALT II, Ends 24 July CC 3

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Senator Stone's 'Ravings' About USSR Troops in Cuba Hit [Vasilyev in IZVESTIYA 27 Jul] A 1
Soviet, U.S. Scientists Study 'Natural Aerosols' A 1
Ponomarev, Chernyayev Meet With Canadian CP Leader A 2

CHINA

Hua Guofeng Criticized for Apology to Iran's Khomeyni [Petrov] B 1
Kornilov's Analysis B 1
Beijing's Policy May Cause Collapse of PRC-SRV Talks B 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

U.S. Presence in Korea Called Obstacle to Reunification [Averchenko, Losoto, Razuvayev in PRAVDA 27 Jul] C 1
Japanese Fishery Minister Received by USSR Officials [Tokyo KYODO 27 Jul] C 3

SOUTH ASIA

TASS Quotes Afghanistan's Taraki, Amin on Policy D 1
Afghan Spokesman Denounces Foreign Aggression D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Kampuchean Tribunal To Investigate Genocide by Pol Pot E 1
'Total Liquidation' of Pol Pot Support in Kampuchea Noted [Lebedev in PRAVDA 25 Jul] E 1
PRAVDA Cites Kampuchean Agency Praise of Soviet Aid [PRAVDA 23 Jul] E 2
PRC, U.S., CIA Supporting Lao Insurgents E 2

Lao President Souphanouvong Stops in Moscow for Visit E 3
Receives Award E 3
Departs Moscow for Laos E 3
Hanoi Says PRC Increases Troops Along Border E 4

EASTERN EUROPE

Moscow Notes Fuel Price Increases in Poland F 1
Grishin, Promyslov Greet Warsaw Leaders on Anniversary F 1
[MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 22 Jul]
Patolichev Holds Moscow Talks With CSSR's Barcak F 1

WESTERN EUROPE

Commentator Views Nonaggression Pact for Europe G 1
[Nikolayev]
Need for Military Detente [Orlov] G 2
PRAVDA Cites View of EEC Parliament's Potential Role G 3
[Puchkov, 27 Jul]
Scottish Trade Union Delegation Visits USSR G 4
Soviet Energy Experts Continue Visit to FRG [HAMBURG DPA] G 4

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council Removes 'Traitors' H 1
Capitulatory Settlement Plot H 1
Iranian Denial of Complicity H 1
TASS Reports Soviet-Iranian Economic Talks H 2
Arab Unity Against Camp David Constantly Strengthening H 2
[Morozov in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA 28 Jul]
'Ali, Weizmann Discuss End of UN Mandate H 4
Jordanian Commander in Chief Ends Visit to USSR H 4
[KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 26 Jul]
Supreme Soviet Presidium Confers Order on PDRY Leader H 4

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Nicaragua Ready To Restore Diplomatic Relations With USSR K 1
Sandinist Army Leaders Comment on Army Reorganization K 1
[Shekhovtsov]
PRAVDA Looks at Radio Sandino's Informing, Organizing Role K 2
[Ignatyev, Kostanyan, 26 Jul]
Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings to Castro on Anniversary K 3
[PRAVDA 26 Jul]
NOVOYE VREMYA Praises Cuba's International Contribution K 4

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

PRAVDA Decries Western Attitudes Toward Nationalism in USSR R 1
[Bagramov, 26 Jul]

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

CPSU Adopts Decision on Improving Management, Planning S 1
[PRAVDA 28 Jul]
PRAVDA Editorial [30 Jul] S 2
TASS Comment [Borisov] S 4
IZVESTIYA Urges Completion of Unfinished Projects S 4
[Editorial 25 Jul]
PRAVDA Notes Importance of Preparing for Winter S 5
[Editorial 24 Jul]
Rashidov Addresses Uzbek Council on Living Standards S 7
[PRAVDA VOSTOKA 17 Jul]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR CSA Reports 6-Month Economic Data T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 30 July T 1
Crop Development, Weather Summary Reported for Mid-July T 2
[Aboltynsh in SELSKAYA ZHIZN 24 Jul]
Pazhitnev Reviews Progress of Grain Procurement T 3
[PRAVDA 26 Jul]
Agricultural Review Hits Defects in Grain Harvesting T 4
[Pavlov in IZVESTIYA 26 Jul]
Non-Chernozem Crop Yields Fall Despite Investment T 6
[Salnikov in PRAVDA 24 Jul]
Briefs: Mountain Fields in Kirgizia T 6

TROFIMENKO ON IMPORTANCE OF SALT II TREATY

LD310140 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] And now our political commentary dealing with the SALT II treaty. Genrikh Trofimenko, a leading Soviet expert on disarmament problems, writes the following about the importance of the treaty coming into effect:

The overriding alternative now is this: Whether steps will be taken to curb the arms race, or its escalation will continue and it will become uncontrollable. The SALT II agreement is meant to put a halt to this process and ward off a nuclear holocaust. The treaty is a milestone on the road toward peace and that is why it is supported by progressive-minded people everywhere. Its signing received universal approval in the Soviet Union. A joint statement of the Communist Party Political Bureau, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Council of Ministers released in the press on 22 June gives high evaluation to the treaty and stresses that the Soviet Union is ready to adhere to its commitments and hopes the other side would do the same. This would make it possible to embark upon another stage of strategic arms limitations already in the near future. This doesn't mean of course that we wouldn't have a better treaty. All those acquainted with Soviet disarmament proposals know that the Soviet Union opts for radical measures up to a total ban on the nuclear arms production. But we also understand it isn't possible to arrive at a comprehensive arrangement at a single try. Such complex issues should be solved step by step. That is why the SALT II compromise is so important.

Seven years of painstaking efforts were needed to come to agreement and how much more time will be needed to score headway. We should also bear in mind this aspect. The weapon systems don't remain at a permanent level; they keep developing faster than the negotiation process to limit them. We also know that certain quarters in the United States seek to revise the treaty. Where is the guarantee that other critics wouldn't go further? When Leonid Brezhnev and Gerald Ford met in Vladivostok in 1974 they agreed on basic principles for 10 years ahead. However, due to the procrastination on the American side 4 years were lost and so the present treaty will operate for 6 years at best. For that matter we here are suspicious of the pronouncements to improve, that is, to revise what has already been agreed upon. It is pertinent to ask: Isn't all this talk meant to erode the material fabric of arms limitation and substitute it by endless negotiating? According to the United States press this is by no means ruled out.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote there are influential political quarters who have special reasons to oppose any agreement with the Soviet Union that could improve relations between Washington and Moscow or make them less tense. Both quarters seem to gain from the tension and they are much worse off if it is reduced. The paper believes the quarters mentioned are represented by munitions corporations and the military-industrial complex. Also they are East European emigres who are violently anticommunist. To a certain extent some Republicans tend to oppose the present version of the treaty because they aim to use the talk about the necessity of improving it as a trump card in the election campaign.

In this context the following consideration appears to be particularly noteworthy. All people, irrespective of the strata they belong to, should be equally interested in eliminating the danger of a nuclear war, and there is the only way of achieving it: mutually acceptable agreement on disarmament. Both the United States President who signed the treaty and the Soviet leaders stated in clearcut terms that any attempts to reverse the accord which had taken so much effort to attain could only damage Soviet-American relations and the cause of peace and general security.

SECURITY COUNCIL DECISION NOT TO EXTEND SINAI FORCE NOTED

LD271035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Statement by UN Secretary General"]

[Text] New York, 25 July--Consultations have taken place at UN Headquarters among the Security Council members on the UN Emergency Forces in Sinai, whose mandate expired 24 July. At the end of the consultations UN Secretary General Waldheim delivered a press statement in which, among other things he said: "In the light of consultations in the Security Council I hereby state that, on the basis of agreement reached by the Security Council members, the mandate will not be extended for the UN Emergency Forces in the Near East and, in accordance with that decision, the aforementioned mandate expires at midnight 24 July.

"I intend to take all necessary steps for the organized withdrawal of the UN Emergency Forces...."

Waldheim went on to note that, since the withdrawal of those forces does not affect the continued presence in the region of observers from the UN group for supervising the fulfillment of the truce terms in Palestine, he intends, in accordance with the Security Council decision, to take the necessary steps to insure the continued functioning of UN observers.

As is known, the parties to the Israeli-Egyptian separate treaty would like to assign the UN Emergency Forces the role of observer of the implementation of that deal. However, only the Security Council has the authority to alter the nature of the international forces' activity. The parties to the treaty failed to obtain the Security Council's consent to such a change of functions.

Moscow Arabic Commentary

LD271210 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The mandate period of the emergency forces in Sinai ended yesterday. The Security Council decided at its secret meeting to withdraw these forces. This was announced by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim. In the near future, emergency forces numbering about 4,000 soldiers from armies of various countries are to be withdrawn from Sinai in a regular manner.

Diplomatic activities lasting many days preceded the Security Council's adoption of this decision. The United States, Israel and Egypt exerted their own efforts aimed at extending the period of stay of the emergency forces in Sinai. Cairo proposed the setting up of forces from the African Continent to replace the emergency forces if withdrawn. Then, Tel Aviv and Washington sought to extend the mandate of the emergency forces. But now Tel Aviv declares that the Security Council's decision is illegal. What is the reason? It is known that the partners in the Camp David separate deal had sought to secure UN approval for the Egyptian-Israeli agreement to make it legitimate and to obtain international recognition for the so-called legitimacy of the separate policy. In other words, Washington, Tel Aviv and Cairo have tried to impose on the United Nations their conditions for settling the Middle East question, conditions which ignore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and which violate the independence, sovereignty and the vital national interests of the Arab countries.

When the partners in the Camp David collusion realized that such attempts were destined to fail, they decided to become active in the previous direction [as heard]--through prevarications striving to give the emergency forces the role of observer to implement the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement.

But to change the duties of the emergency forces is not only the jurisdiction of the Security Council--and to which it did not agree. [sentence as heard] Thus, the wish of the overwhelming majority of the members of the United Nations, including the Soviet Union, who categorically reject the attempts to cover up the anti-Arab separate deal with the United Nations' prestige, prevailed. During the Middle East debate at the recent session of the General Assembly, it was repeatedly underlined that the unilateral and capitulatory path in settling the crisis in the Middle East conflicts with a number of known resolutions of the Security Council, which call for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all occupied Arab territories and also for satisfying the national rights of the Palestinian people. It is worthwhile mentioning that these fundamental issues of the comprehensive settlement in the Middle East on a just basis are ignored by the Egyptian-Israeli separate agreement signed under Washington's patronage.

We would like to add: The majority of the members of the Security Council fully share the posture of the Arab countries which reject the individual collusion and which impose harsh sanctions against the Egyptian regime, which capitulated before the Israeli aggressor and his U.S. protectors.

UN DISCUSSIONS ON BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS DRAW COMMENT

LD301630 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The UN Disarmament Committee has completed a 2-week discussion of the question of banning chemical weapons. This question, notes Konstantin Borisov, writer on international affairs, occupies a central place in the solution of the problem of disarmament. Chemical, nuclear and bacteriological weapons are three types of weapons of mass annihilation which have been actually developed. It should also be taken into account that chemical means of warfare, as distinct from nuclear ones, are accessible to a comparatively large number of states, which makes them even more dangerous.

The Soviet Union consistently comes out in favor of eliminating chemical weapons from the arsenals of all countries. In 1972 a Soviet draft convention was submitted to the Disarmament Committee for study. Since 1976 the USSR and the United States have been in the practice of holding bilateral talks aimed at producing a joint initiative to ban chemical weapons. At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting in Vienna the USSR and the United States affirmed the importance of a universal, complete and monitorable ban on chemical weapons. They agreed to step up their efforts to prepare a mutually agreed, joint proposal on this question for submission to the Geneva Disarmament Committee.

The latest round of talks is taking place at the moment in Geneva. It can be stated with satisfaction that definite progress has been achieved at the talks. First and foremost, this applies to the question of the scope of the ban, in other words, what chemicals should be banned. While initially the United States wanted to ban only the most dangerous and lethal means of chemical warfare, now the Soviet Union and the United States have agreed that the future convention must ban all types of chemical weapons.

Of course, questions concerning a ban on chemical weapons are extremely complex. The drawing up of measures to eliminate a whole class of weapons of mass annihilation affecting what is a main industry in many countries--the chemical industry--is a task which requires enormous attention and no small effort.

PUGWASH CONFERENCE DISCUSSES SALT II, ENDS 24 JULY

LD252248 Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 25 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Mexico City, July 25, TASS--The 29th annual Pugwash conference ended here on Tuesday. It was attended by 128 prominent scientists from 39 countries. In the focus of the conference's attention was the SALT II treaty. In its special statement on this issue the conference called for an earliest ratification of the treaty in the interests of world peace. It stressed that the SALT II is a carefully balanced agreement which ensures reliable control over its observance and gives neither side a chance to gain military advantage.

The treaty, the scientists say, represents an important contribution to curbing the nuclear arms race. This is a new important step toward reducing the means of delivery of strategic arms and restricting the qualitative improvement of nuclear arms.

The scientists also discussed a wide range of problems of the struggle for disarmament. The conference gave much attention to the problems of the economic development of the countries which have gained freedom from colonial oppression and taken the road of independence.

SENATOR STONE'S 'RAVINGS' ABOUT USSR TROOPS IN CUBA HIT

LD310921 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Vasilyev article: "Senator Stone's Nightmares"]

[Text] Senator Dick Stone suffers from nightmares. One night he'll dream that green tanks with red stars on their turrets are crawling out of the ocean onto the shore of his home in Florida and another night that Cossacks wearing baggy pants and with sabers between their teeth are dancing the Kamarinskaya on his bed. The senator wakes up in a cold sweat. Ugh!

Anyone else would most probably try to forget such dreams. People get all sorts of screwball ideas in their dreams. But the senator from Florida is different. Since he gets such ideas, there must be something to them. And so he dashes to the Senate to share his latest ravings with his colleagues.

This is just what happened the other day. Senator Stone rushed to a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, where a hearing connected with the SALT II treaty was in progress. And he disconcerted them all with the news that "the Reds are coming!" Well, no they haven't landed in Florida just yet. But they are preparing to do so and they are massing. Where? Why, of course, next door in Cuba. And so he declared that "the Soviet Union has sent combat-ready troops to Cuba."

The Pentagon was thrown into a panic. It was absolute drivel, but what if those Russians really had pulled a fast one? They began checking. As a result U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown authoritatively reassured the senators at a session of the same committee that "there is no evidence of any significant increase in the Soviet military presence in Cuba in the last few years."

But what does the Florida senator care about the Pentagon and all its intelligence and assurances? He has seen for himself Soviet soldiers massing on Cuban territory. He has seen it in a dream. Consequently, UP reports, the senator has again said that he "still believes that the Soviet presence in Cuba is increasing." Not even the White House could contain itself and refuted the Senator's fantasies. But there is no stopping him.

Stone means rock in English. There is an expression in English: to throw a rock into your own backyard. It means to put the dirty work on yourself. That is just what Senator Stone is doing when he spreads his ravings about Soviet troops massing near U.S. borders. After this, how many voters are going to believe the senator from Florida?

SOVIET, U.S. SCIENTISTS STUDY 'NATURAL AEROSOLS'

LD301645 Moscow TASS in English 1541 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tbilisi, July 30, TASS--For the third week now, Soviet and American scientists collect samples of natural aromatic substances with the use of particularly sensitive instruments. This experiment is being held in the area of Abastumani, Transcaucasia. A Soviet-American experiment unique for technical complexity is being staged there on the basis of the Abastumani astrophysical observatory of the Georgian Academy of Sciences. The experiment has the aim of studying the natural background of atmospheric pollution.

It was organised in the framework of the inter-governmental Soviet-American agreement in the sphere of environmental protection and was prepared by the USSR State Committee of Weather Service and Environmental Control, the USSR Academy of Sciences and the Environmental Protection Agency of the USA.

The experiment will be important in studying the sources of natural and artificial (resulting from man's activity) pollution of the atmosphere with aerosols of different nature.

Scientists established that natural aerosols are formed by different ether-oils such as scents of flowers, hay, sea, forest, etc. Scientific supervisor of the experiment Professor Georgiy Rozenberg told a TASS correspondent that several billion tons of such ether-oils from the earth's surface reach the earth's atmosphere every year. Under the effect of solar rays they are transformed into various substances and compounds--natural aerosols. The research of Soviet and American specialists will help provide an answer to this question.

Scientists believe it will be possible to use in future the natural processes for the forming of aerosols in the atmosphere as a means of combatting environmental pollution effectively. Moreover, establishing the methods of aerosol formation can help man learn to control the weather, the climate, to make them drier or more humid, hotter or cooler.

Superviser of the U.S. part of the experiment Dr. Thomas Dziubay is of the opinion that much has been done due to the fact that the experiment was well organised. The comparison of Soviet and American methods of atmospheric studies is highly effective. We saw in practice that combining the efforts of the two countries in solving important problems is useful, Thomas Dziubay said.

PONOMAREV, CHERNYAYEV MEET WITH CANADIAN CP LEADER

LD301933 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held today between Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chernyayev, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission, and Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada.

The participants in the meeting affirmed the resolve of their parties to wage further struggle against the arms race, for development and deepening of detente and against anticommunist and anti-Soviet propaganda directed at undermining international security.

The important significance of the Vienna meeting between Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Jimmy Carter, president of the United States, is the signing of the SALT II treaty, the realization of which is in the interest of all the peoples of the world and all of mankind.

The meeting passed in a comradely atmosphere.

HUA GUOFENG CRITICIZED FOR APOLOGY TO IRAN'S KHOMEYNI

OW310502 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 30 Jul 79 OW

[Petrov commentary]

[Text] According to Tehran Radio, a few days ago Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng asked Agha Shahi, adviser to the president of Pakistan, who visited both Beijing and Tehran, to convey a message to Khomeyni, Iran's religious leader, apologizing for his official visit to Iran while Iranian patriots were being persecuted under the rule of the shah. At that time Ayatollah Khomeyni said that the visit was performed by walking across the corpses of the Iranian people.

Our station commentator Petrov wrote in this connection that we could only welcome this admission of a sinister action by the state activist. While the broad masses of Iranian people were engaged in a fierce struggle against the shah's reactionary system, Hua Guofeng visited Iran. Someone admitted that the Chinese premier's visit to Iran under these circumstances was like a "dagger thrust in the back" of the Iranian revolution and that it indicated hearty support for autocracy. But, can we take Hua Guofeng's apology as an admission by the Chinese leadership to a mistake in colluding with the reactionary movement? Generally speaking, it would be wrong to make this assumption.

We must know that Beijing's ruling clique still unconditionally supports the Chilean fascist clique headed by President Pinochet, which has committed towering crimes against its people. The Chinese leadership is not yet ready to give up this tie. According to a recent report, China and Chile are prepared to strengthen their military cooperation in South America.

The Chinese leadership supported Somoza, the overthrown Nicaraguan dictator, to the very last. By purchasing Nicaragua's major export crop, cotton, the Chinese leadership attempted to help the Somoza clique overcome problems caused by an international economic blockade.

In this way, the Chinese leadership has maintained its foreign policy of colluding with the reactionary system and of refusing to overthrow the Chilean Pinochet clique. It seems that the Chilean people will never see any change in Beijing's attitude.

Hua Guofeng's apologies to Iran do not indicate Beijing's willingness to give up the chance of changing the situation in Iran in favor of developing an imperialist force. Beijing's leaders have realized that the shah of Iran cannot now return to his throne and therefore they have slightly changed their attitude. By so doing, they have admitted their lack of principle in dealing with affairs.

Kornilov Analysis

LD301336 Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

As was reported by the Iranian television, the adviser to the president of Pakistan for foreign affairs, when meeting Ayatollah Khomeyni, conveyed to him a verbal message from Hua Guofeng who "apologized" for the visit he paid to Iran in August last. "I offer apologies to Khomeyni for my visit to Iran during the rule of the now overthrown shah and express support for the Islamic Republic of Iran," the message said.

As is known, Hua Guofeng's visit to Iran was not just a "courtesy visit". When discussing this visit observers stressed China's visible desire to secure footholds for its influence in the Middle East and Persian Gulf countries, especially in the oil-producing countries. It was also pointed out that the Chinese leader went to Iran at a time when the shah's reactionary regime, which was still kept in power by the efforts of imperialist circles, above all the USA, was already in the throes of a grave crisis and waves of public protest against the shah's bloody regime were mounting.

In the days when Hua, staying in Iran, lauded in every way the shah's policy and when Beijing's emissary was presented with a symbolic "golden key" of Tehran, the foreign press reported mass unrest in Tabriz, where police opened fire on demonstrators, anti-shah manifestations in Sari, Karaj and other cities, the army being placed in control of public order, mass execution of patriots in the cells of the shah's secret police SAVAK. And it was in that time that the world learned, to quote the British newspaper DAILY TELEGRAPH, that "execellent" personal relations where established between the two leaders, the shah of Iran and Hua Guofeng. The Cuban newspaper GRANMA wrote that at a time when Iranian policy was inspired by anti-communism, when the Iranian authorities were using every means to suppress the popular movement, Hua Guofeng prolonged his stay in Tehran and demonstrated his "confidential" relations with the shah. "Hua Guofeng secretly supported a regime which was in the grip of an unprecedented crisis," the Paris newspaper LE MATIN said.

Now, more than half a year after the shah's reactionary regime fell as a result of a revolution in Iran, Hua Guofeng offers on behalf of Beijing "apologies" for supporting that anti-people dictatorship, makes an about-face and announces "support of the new Government of Iran." As if these pharisaical "apologies" can revive thousands of victims of the shah's bloody regime which in its anti-popular activities were relying on support from abroad, including support from Beijing.

BEIJING'S POLICY MAY CAUSE COLLAPSE OF PRC-SRV TALKS

LD301642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpts] Foreign news agencies report that another meeting of the Vietnamese and Chinese delegations to the talks on normalizing relations was held today in Beijing. That is what the talks are called; but, judging by what the agencies write, the desire to normalize relations has again not been manifested by Beijing. The Japanese news agency, KYODO, citing XINHUA, reports a statement by the leader of the Chinese delegation at the talks. It is peppered with slanderous accusations against Vietnam with the words, "hegemonism," "aggressor," and "provocation." In short, we have once again the well-worn Chinese ploy of placing the blame at someone else's door.

Let us recall that already at the previous meetings Vietnam proposed to China a mutual withdrawal of troops from the border and a cease-fire agreement. China rejected these proposals. What will happen this time? I think one may agree with the opinion of a number of observers who note that the opportunist policy of Beijing may lead to the collapse of the talks at the very next meeting.

U.S. PRESENCE IN KOREA CALLED OBSTACLE TO REUNIFICATION

LD301427 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Report by special correspondents B. Averchenko, O. Losoto, V. Razuvayev under the rubric "From a Korean Notebook": "By Panmunjom..."]

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, Moscow--The traditional month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea ends in the Soviet Union today. At rallies and meetings held during the month Soviet people warmly supported the Korean working people's desire for the peaceful, independent reunification of their motherland.

During our stay in the country the 393d session of the Military Armistice Commission took place here in Panmunjom. At these sessions representatives of the DPRK present weighty evidence of illegal actions by the American-South Korean side, going against the armistice agreement signed by their representatives. As Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, head of DPRK delegation, stated at the last commission session, from 19 March through 22 June this year alone more than 6,200 instances were recorded of violations of the armistice agreement on the part of the so-called "UN troops," which is how the army of the Seoul dictator Pak Chong-hui and the Pentagon armed forces located in South Korea try to pass themselves off.

The demilitarized zone, once the 38th parallel, is a border between two worlds. It divides into two the territory of a once united country, splits the Korean nation and separates many thousands of families.

During our tour of the country we became conviced of its people's determination to eliminate the obstacles in the way of their motherland's peaceful reunification. Noteworthy in this sense are the words of Doctor of Historical Sciences Pak Hyong professor at Pyongyang University.

"The Seoul authorities," he told us, "jointly with the U.S. military, are committing serious crimes against our people. Without the American troops in South Korea, we Koreans, of the North and South, would have been able to agree long ago on ways of reunifying the country...."

Like Prof Pak Si-hyong, the Korean friends we talked with stressed repeatedly that one of the main obstacles in the way of a peaceful settlement of the Korean problem is the presence of foreign troops on South Korean territory, which has endured for more than three decades now. U.S. air, missile and naval bases are located there, at which weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, are kept. This not only hinders the process of normalization on the Korean Peninsula, but maintains a hotbed of tension in that region of Asia.

As is known, under pressure from the world public several years ago now the White House promised to reduce its "military presence" in South Korea. It must now be noted that this promise remained on paper. Moreover, now the Pentagon, on various pretexts, has only postponed the withdrawal of its troops but even intends to increase their numerical strength and might and strengthen Pak Chong-hui's army. This year alone, the Western press reports, the United States will deliver weapons worth $275 million to Seoul, and next year it is proposed to deliver another $900 millions' worth.

The unification of Korea has long been a pressing problem. The DPRK Government and public have not ceased fighting for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korean territory and the peaceful unification of their dismembered motherland.

They have repeatedly put forward constructive proposals aimed at helping in every way to eliminate tension on the Korean Peninsula and create the preconditions for the country's reunification on a peaceful, democratic basis without outside interference. Thanks to their consistent efforts in summer 1972 talks were begun with representatives of both parts of Korea within the framework of the coordination committee created at that time. However, through the fault of South Korean reaction and the foreign imperialist forces which are behind it, the peace dialog had no sooner begun than it was broken off.

Nonetheless the DPRK Government, political parties and public organizations continue to seek ways leading to a peaceful settlement in Korea.

In this connection, as our Korean interlocutors pointed out more than once, great significance is attached to the statement made by the United Democratic Fatherland Front of Korea [as published] Central Committee on 23 January this year. Seeking the resumption of the dialog broken off several years ago between Pyongyang and Seoul the United Democratic Fatherland Front Central Committee reasserted its loyalty to the principles of the "joint statement of the North and South" of 4 July 1972: to end mutual attacks and hostile actions of a military nature and to convene a nation-wide conference to discuss political, economic and cultural contacts between the DPRK and South Korea.

This initiative, and also the talks which began soon afterward in Panmunjom between representatives of the two sides, were assessed in the world as another step toward the normalization of the situation in Korea and the resolution of urgent problems engendered by the policy of imperialism with respect to the people of Korea. However, after a few meetings in Panmunjom the talks which had begun again reached a deadlock, and by no means through the DPRK's fault.

Instead of a direct dialog between Pyongyang and Seoul on paths toward unification, Washington and the South Korean authorities recently put forward the idea of holding "trilateral talks" with the participation of the DPRK, the United States and South Korea. In Pyongyang this idea was assessed as absolutely unrealistic and unreasonable. In a statement published in this connection the DPRK Foreign Ministry points out that the "whole gamut of political, economic, cultural and other problems between North and South is the nation's internal affair and must be resolved by the Koreans themselves by means of dialog, without interference on the part of external forces. There is no place for the Americans here."

During our visit to Panmunjom we went to the building where the Korean armistice agreement was signed on 27 July 1953. There is a museum there now, whose exhibits speak of the Korean people's staunch and consistent struggle for the country's unification. There are also exhibits testifying to the support for this struggle from the public in a number of countries, including the Soviet Union. Displaying them, Capt Kim Ha-yong noted that Korean patriots constantly feel their Soviet brothers' support.

We often heard words of gratitude to the Communist Party and Government of the Soviet Union during our tour of cities and villages in the DPRK.

The Korean people's just cause has always been dear to Soviet people's hearts. This was again demonstrated by the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle, which ended in our country today. True to the principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Union has consistently supported and still supports the course of the DPRK Government and people, aimed at lessening tension in Korea and its speediest unification on a peaceful, democratic basis.

JAPANESE FISHERY MINISTER RECEIVED BY USSR OFFICIALS

OW270045 Tokyo KYODO in English 0010 GMT 27 Jul 79 OW

[Text] Moscow, July 26 KYODO--The Soviet Union plans to release 18 crew members of Japanese fishing boats detained in the country for violating territorial waters in the near future.

This was revealed by Deputy Premier Tikhon Kiselev Thursday during his meeting with Michio Watanabe, Japanese minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries who is currently visiting Moscow. During the meeting, Watanabe asked the Soviet Union to agree to the early release of the detained fishermen. He also presented to Kiselev a letter from Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira addressed to Premier Aleksey Kosygin.

Earlier Thursday, Watanabe held his second round of talks with Soviet Fisheries Minister Vladimir Kamentsev. During the meeting, which lasted for some three and a half hours, Watanabe told Kamentsev that Japan did not want to decrease the number of salmon fishing boats further since offshore fishing operations represent a traditional salmon fishing method for Japan in the northwest Pacific. The Soviet minister, however, reiterated the Soviet stand that problems are involved in catching of salmon on the high seas because of the need to protect salmon resources.

Watanabe revealed that Japan is willing to engage in joint undertakings with the Soviet Union for salmon breeding. Kamentsev, however, showed a negative stand on the matter, saying that there is no need for Japan to directly participate in joint breeding because the Soviet Union has experience on the matter.

On the matter of switching the present interim fishery agreement to a long-term pact, the Soviet minister said his country will consider the matter after the U.N. Conference on the Law of the Sea concludes its session.

TASS QUOTES AFGHANISTAN'S TARAKI, AMIN ON POLICY

LD301843 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul July 30 TASS--"The completion of the first stage of the land reform is an immense triumph achieved through the joint efforts of the party, the government and the entire Afghan people," Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, said, addressing the staff of the country's agrarian reform board.

This major activity, he said, has done away with age-long injustice. For the first time in the country's history, land was given to those who till it. Peasants for the first time have an opportunity to fully utilize the fruits of their not easy work, without giving a greater part of the crop to feudals and usurers.

The general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, emphasized that the realization of the first stage of the reform became possible due to the consistent policy of the party and due to the active support for it by the entire population of the country.

Former feudals and exploiters, Nur Mohammad Taraki went on to say, now launch attacks against Afghanistan and its people's power. However, peasants and workers, who came to know what true freedom and equality are, will uphold to the end the gains of the April revolution which has set course towards building a society free of exploitation and oppression, Nur Mohammad Taraki stated.

The people's system of Afghanistan relies on the invariable support on the part of all working people. This is why our revolution is invincible, the country's Prime Minister Hafizollah Amin stated, speaking at a press conference for foreign journalists. Having issued a rebuff to the intrigues of the enemies of the revolution that are trying to interfere in the country's internal affairs, he touched upon a number of foreign-policy matters. Afghanistan is for peace throughout the world, against any manifestations of aggression, and condemns racial discrimination and apartheid. We are staging our desire to live in peace with all our neighbours, with all countries, he said.

Touching upon the forthcoming conference of the heads of state and government of non-aligned countries in Havana, Hafizollah Amin emphasized that it is to play an important role in the maintenance of peace and strengthening of the movement of non-alignment.

He said the Afghan delegation is to be headed by Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, chairman of the DRA's Revolutionary Council.

AFGHAN SPOKESMAN DENOUNCES FOREIGN AGGRESSION

LD301224 Moscow TASS in English 1047 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Kabul, July 30, TASS--TASS correspondent Ravil Musin reports:

Crops destroyed by fire, villages lying in ruins and killed women, children and old people. These are the results of the bandit attack by counter-revolutionary groups at peaceful villages in Lowgar and Paktia Provinces in the east of Afghanistan.

These crimes were perpetrated last week by armed bandits, who infiltrated into the territory of Afghanistan from Pakistan, where they had received arms and ammunitions and had been trained at special camps in the "art" of killing, robbing and staging acts of sabotage. A statement to this effect was made in a TASS interview by an executive of Afghanistan's Ministry of the Interior.

The Chinese, American and Pakistani made weapons that were captured from the bandits, papers and testimony by prisoners, he said, are evidence of the broad financial and material support given to counter-revolution by the imperialist countries, China and definite circles in Pakistan. A no minor role in preparing acts of aggression is played by the Egyptian regime.

The successes of the Afghan people who drove exploiters out of their country and embarked on the path of independent economic and political development go against the grain with imperialism and reaction, the spokesman for Afghanistan's Ministry of the Interior said. They are deliberately aggravating the situation in the region trying to subordinate Afghanistan again to their influence, to impede the implementation of the agrarian reform in the country and other progressive socio-economic transformations. It is apt to recall in this connection that a radio station naming itself "Free Kunar" (Kunar Province on the border with Pakistan) has been engaged recently in active anti-Afghan propaganda from Afghanistan's territory. The radio station financed from foreign sources, spreads daily dirty propaganda directed against the popular system in Afghanistan.

The Afghan working people, the spokesman said in conclusion, have discerned the real face and criminal designs of the counter-revolution. They firmly declare their determination to defend the country's independence and the gains of the April revolution.

KAMPUCHEAN TRIBUNAL TO INVESTIGATE GENOCIDE BY POL POT

LD301544 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, July 30, TASS--In accordance with a decree of the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea a People's Revolutionary Tribunal has been set up in the country to investigate crimes perpetrated by those guilty of genocide in Kampuchea.

The decree says that the crimes committed by the clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary and their supporters expressed themselves in the organisation of a planned mass murder of absolutedly innocent people, in the expulsion of inhabitants of towns and villages into remote parts of the country, in the concentration of the population in camps and coercing it into exhausting hard labor, in the abolition of freedom of creed, in the destruction of the economic and cultural structure of the state, as well as of social and family relations.

The tribunal has the right to pass sentence in absentia over those who have succeeded in escaping just retribution. The decree is retroactive: It applies to crimes that were perpetrated before the signing of the decree, this being in accordance with the United Nations Convention "On Preventing Crimes of Genocide and Punishment for It".

At a press conference held in the Kampuchean capital the chairman of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal, member of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea Keo Chanda stated that the butchers of the clique exterminated more than three million Kampucheans, including virtually all the intelligentsia, students and Buddhist monks. Genocide is a crime against mankind and those guilty of pursuing a policy of genocide in Kampuchea must take the punishments they deserved. The chairman of the tribunal announced that first to be examined are the crimes of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, the leaders and inspirers of the bloody atrocities, and that an investigation into their role in the implementation of regular mass murder in Kampuchea has already been started.

'TOTAL LIQUIDATION' OF POL POT SUPPORT IN KAMPUCHEA NOTED

LD261435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Igor Lebedev under "Commentator's Column" rubric: "Total Rout"]

[Text] During successful operations to liquidate the remnants of the Pol Pot bands in Kampuchea the republic's Revolutionary Armed Forces, with the help of fraternal Vietnamese military units, routed the enemy's main forces and bases in the mountains, jungles and islands. After 6 months of these operations, a Kampuchean Defense Ministry communique says, 42,000 bandits have been put out of action and tens of thousands of different types of weapons and a large amount of military equipment have been captured.

The world is well aware of the atrocities committed on Kampuchean soil by the bloody Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of Beijing stooges. The criminal regime collapsed because of the explosion of people's wrath. But the remnants of the reactionary clique's minions continued with the fanaticism of condemned men to offer armed resistance to the new authorities in the inaccessible parts of southwest Kampuchea on the border with Thailand, plundering and murdering the peaceful population. They received assistance from China in the form of arms and ammunition.

The leaders of the Kampuchean National United Front of National Salvation faced the task of ridding the country of the murders and safeguarding the Kampucheans' peaceful labor to reconstruct the motherland. The country's inhabitants, joining the people's militia, resolutely supported the Revolutionary Armed Forces' actions to destroy the wasps' nests of surviving Pol Pot followers.

At the beginning of April the lair of leader Pol Pot's so-called "general staff" was captured in a wooded and mountainous area of Kompong Speu. This was followed by the route of the former regime ringleaders' "headquarters" in western Battambang Province. The remnants of the Pol Pot navy were liquidated, and command posts were captured in the mountains of Takeo and Kampot provinces. And finally, the enemy's last major base in western Pousat Province, Beijing's support failed to save the counterrevolutionary riffraff from total liquidation.

The victory of the people's revolution in Kampuchea frustrated the Beijing strategists' plan to use the country as a bridgehead for implementing their expansionist aspirations in Southeast Asia. The rout of the Pol Pot bands creates conditions for strengthening stability in the region. The collapse of the Pol Pot strong points of Kampuchean territory demonstrated the effectiveness of the Kampuchean people's combat solidarity with the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The Kampucheans' just revolutionary cause has the invariable support of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the progressive public throughout the world.

PRAVDA CITES KAMPUCHEAN AGENCY PRAISE OF SOVIET AID

LD270753 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, 22 July, TASS--The signing of the agreement on the provision gratis by the Soviet Union of aid to the People's Republic of Kampuchea in the form of consumer goods in 1979 will certainly make an effective contribution to the Kampuchean people's persistent efforts to normalize their life and restore production in Kampuchea, an SPK editorial article says.

We express our sincere gratitude to the CPSU and to the Soviet Union's Government and fraternal people for their great and timely assistance, which is a further demonstration of the friendship between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and of international solidarity with Kampuchea's people, the article says in conclusion.

PRC, U.S., CIA SUPPORTING LAO INSURGENTS

BK301049 Moscow in Lao to Laos 1430 GMT 29 Jul 79 BK

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The situation along the Lao-Chinese border still remains complicated and tense following a series of provocations committed by the Beijing rulers. The Bangkok POST newspaper said that China is massing its motorized forces along the border, including tanks and armored personnel carriers.

In addition, Chinese troops have also intruded into Lao territory. Beijing has organized and armed an estimated 4,000 reactionaries and has sent them into northern Laos. These forces are assigned to create disturbances. They are composed of some Chinese residents of Laos, exiled henchmen of Vang Pao and Kong Le, and a number of ethnic minorities misled by the Maoists. In the recent past, Beijing stepped up its (?propaganda) activities among the Meo, Yao and other ethnic minority groups in Laos with a view to using them as a tool to create rifts among the Lao people and to divide Laos. According to certain reports, Beijing is now planning to establish a so-called kingdom of free (?Laos). In other words, it is creating a pro-Beijing state whose government will serve as Beijing's lackey.

The Indian newspaper THE (?PATRIOT) said that the Beijing rulers are colluding with the CIA. It can be said that the Beijing rulers are trying to learn a lesson from the CIA. During the U.S. war of aggression in Laos, the CIA adopted a plan similar to that of the Beijing clique. At present, U.S. and Chinese spy organizations are rendering support to the reactionary forces in Laos to carry out antigovernment activities, including supplying them with weapons and money. These reactionary forces have received special training in Yunnan Province in southern China.

Why has Laos--which has never provoked anyone and is pursuing a friendly policy toward neighboring countries--become a target of threats by the Beijing rulers? The reason is that the Beijing rulers do not want the Lao Government to pursue a line of national independence and solidarity with other fraternal socialist countries. Moreover, Laos and Vietnam have also adopted a policy strongly opposing the Beijing rulers' aggressive and (?hegemonist) design. The Lao people are determined to smash any designs of the Beijing clique to obstruct the socialist transformation and economic construction in Laos.

In his recent interview with a Japanese correspondent, Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the LPDR, said that the pro-Beijing elements are [words indistinct] of the revolutionary people's power. However, their schemes aimed at disrupting the building of a new life in Laos will certainly be smashed.

LAO PRESIDENT SOUPHANOUVONG STOPS IN MOSCOW FOR VISIT

LD261336 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 26 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 26, TASS--Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos, president of the Laotian People's Democratic Republic and chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly of Laos, arrived here today on his way home from Sofia.

At the airport the distinguished guest was met by Balla Yazkuliyev, vice president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, and other officials.

Receives Award

LD272120 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, the first vice president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, presented the Order of the October Revolution to Souphanouvong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, president of the Supreme People's Council of Laos, in the Kremlin today.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Kuznetsov cordially congratulated Souphanouvong on the award. He was given the high award for years-long revolutionary activities inseparably connected with the Laotian people's struggle for national and social emancipation, for a peaceful independent Laos following the lines of building a socialist society.

On behalf of the Laotian communists, and all working people of Laos, Souphanouvong said, I accept the USSR's award as a symbol of militant solidarity, fraternal friendship and close, constantly growing cooperation between our two peoples, parties and states.

The glorious son of the heroic working class, of the entire great Soviet people, Leonid Brezhnev is a consistent furtherer of the cause of the great Lenin, the leader of the Leninist Communist Party and the Soviet state, a indefatigable fighter for mutual understanding, friendship and cooperation among the peoples in the interests of a lasting peace, and a great friend of Laos.

In conclusion Souphanouvong stated that he will continue to devote all his energies in the name of happiness and prosperity of the Laotian people, expansion and deepening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the entire socialist community, for the good of universal peace.

Departs Moscow for Laos

LD272122 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] Moscow--Souphanouvong, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, chairman of the People's Supreme Council of Laos left for home today. He was seen off by Balla Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials.

HANOI SAYS PRC INCREASES TROOPS ALONG BORDER

LD270922 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0730 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] China is increasing the number of its troops on the Vietnamese border. According to Hanoi Radio, Chinese units are being reinforced in the immediate vicinity of the border. China has increased the infiltration into Vietnam of spies and saboteurs from among the ethnic Chinese who earlier abandoned Vietnam under the influence of Beijing's propaganda. The Hanoi Radio report says that Chinese military pressure on Vietnam is part of a plan aimed at undermining a proper solution to the refugee problem.

MOSCOW NOTES FUEL PRICE INCREASES IN POLAND

LD301818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] According to a PAP report, the State Price Commission of the Polish People's Republic has decided to raise the retail prices of gasoline, motor oil, vehicle lubricants and gas by an average of 15 percent. The commission's announcement notes that the measure is due to the rise in oil prices on world markets.

Taxi fares have been increased by 10 percent.

Restrictions are also being introduced on speeds on the country's roads in order to economize on fuel.

GRISHIN, PROMYSLOV GREET WARSAW LEADERS ON ANNIVERSARY

LD270949 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Telegram"]

[Text] In connection with the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, and V.F. Promyslov, chairman of Moscow Gorispolkom, have sent Comrade Alojzy Karkoszka, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, and Comrade Jerzy Majewski, governor of Warsaw City, the following greetings telegram:

On behalf of Moscow Gorkom, Moscow Gorispolkom and all Muscovites we send you and the communists and working people of Warsaw cordial congratulations and best wishes on the 35th anniversary of Poland's rebirth.

Moscow's working people, like all Soviet people, are sincerely glad at the successes that the Polish people have achieved over the past 35 years in all spheres of the political, economic and cultural life of society.

Muscovites know well and take fraternal pride in the contribution being made to these achievements by the working people of the capital of the Polish People's Republic under the leadership of the Warsaw PZPR Committee.

We value highly the relations of friendship and comprehensive cooperation which have evolved between the party and public organizations and enterprise and establishment collectives of our capitals and we are convinced that they will continue to broaden and strengthen for the good of the Soviet and Polish peoples and in the name of unbreakable Soviet-Polish friendship.

On the day of the glorious anniversary we wish you, dear comrades, and the communists and all residents of Warsaw new achievements in building a developed socialist society and great successes in fulfilling the Seventh PZPR Congress decisions.

PATOLICHEV HOLDS MOSCOW TRADE TALKS WITH CSSR'S BARCAK

LD280139 Moscow in French to Europe 1930 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The foreign trade ministers of the USSR and Czechoslovakia, Nikolay Patolichev and Andrej Barcak, have discussed in Moscow the implementations of the protocol on trade for this year. Mutual deliveries are due to increase by more than 10 percent to reach R6.5 billion. This is a record figure in the history of contacts between the two countries.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS NONAGGRESSION PACT FOR EUROPE

ID301320 Moscow TASS in English 1302 GMT 30 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--TASS commentator Vladimir Nikolayev writes:

Over the four years that have passed since the historic forum in Helsinki, socialist states have been exerting vigorous efforts to achieve the implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They pay particular attention to the problems of consolidating peace in Europe, placing an emphasis on such measures that are of truly primary significance from the viewpoint of detente in the military sphere. These measures include proposals suggesting that countries, participants in the European conference, should assume commitments on the implementation of the principle of non-use of force.

It should be noted that since the mid-fifties socialist countries suggested many times practical implementation of this principle in different forms. It was suggested to conclude a non-aggression pact both on a European basis and between the military organisations of the North Atlantic pact and the Warsaw Treaty. But under the pressure of NATO leaders, these initiatives of socialist countries were invariably rejected.

But in Helsinki the principle of non-use of force and the intention to keep from any use of armed forces incompatible with the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter have been approved by all the participants in the conference.

Proceeding from the need to specify and develop the principles of non-use of force, socialist states advanced a number of new practical proposals after the Helsinki conference. Thus in November 1976, the Warsaw Treaty countries suggested that participating states in the European conference should assume the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against each other and to conclude a treaty to this effect.

It can be said definitely that if this proposal were adopted by all European states and if the treaty were observed, the possibility of outbreak of a nuclear war in the European Continent would be ruled out. But NATO countries refused to support this important initiative of socialist states. And the pretext for this refusal was clearly artificial. NATO propaganda services asserted that the conclusion of the treaty should make a war in Europe even more probably. Why so? Allegedly the reason is that commitments not to be the first to use nuclear weapons would increase the danger of the outbreak of a war with the use of conventional armaments. It was reasoned that NATO countries, don't you see, cannot give up the idea of being the first to use nuclear weapons since Warsaw Treaty countries have "advantage" in conventional armaments.

Though in conditions of the existing nuclear missile parity of the armed forces of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty, as well as the overall military balance in Europe it is obvious that such assertions are groundless, socialist countries widened their initiative, taking into consideration the opinion of Western countries.

Speaking before voters in Moscow on March 2, 1979, Leonid Brezhnev advanced the proposal to conclude among states, participants in the European conference, a treaty on not being the first to use nuclear and conventional weapons against each other, to conclude a sort of non-aggression pact.

Advancing a range of measures for the strengthening of peace in Europe, socialist countries suggest that a conference at a political level with the participation of all European states, the USA and Canada should be convened already in 1979 for the practical discussion of these measures.

An important place among these measures is held by the treaty on non-aggression. This treaty, obviously, would be a decisive factor of peace and security in Europe, a political basis for the military detente in the continent.

Need for Military Detente

ID301400 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 30 Jul 79 ID

["Realistic Prospects"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 30, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes:

Although considerable positive changes have taken place in the solution of political aspects of European security in recent years this, unfortunately, cannot be said about the military aspects of security in Europe. It would be recalled that the Final Act, signed in Helsinki four years ago, stresses the interest of the participating states in the efforts to reduce military confrontation and to promote disarmament, which would supplement political detente in Europe and strengthen security in the Continent.

The situation now taking shape in Europe shows the urgency of this problem. One cannot fail to see that the NATO countries are trying with the help of an escalation of the arms race to achieve supremacy over the socialist countries and to upset the existing approximate parity of armaments between the two sides. With this aim in view plans are made to build up NATO's military might for a long period ahead.

The latest session of this military bloc reaffirmed its intention to increase military spending by three per cent a year (in real terms). NATO took course toward "modernizing" its nuclear forces and deploying in the territories of a number of West European states new types of medium-range missile-nuclear arms spearheaded against the countries of the socialist community.

But it must be clear to everyone that new mountains of arms will not help strengthen security. Nor should it be forgotten that however complicated the disarmament problem may be today, it will be still more complicated tomorrow since the development and manufacture of new types and systems for mass-destruction weapons has not been stopped but continues at an accelerated pace.

So there must be no delay in the matter of relaxation of military tension. This is the opinion of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community reflected in their new proposals which are noted for their concreteness and realism. It would be recalled that in March this year the Soviet Union suggested to the participants of the European conference that they reach agreement among themselves pledging not to be the first to use nuclear and conventional arms, i.e. conclude a non-aggression pact.

Of great importance are the proposals made by the socialist countries at the Vienna talks on arms reductions in central Europe, proposals permeated with a spirit of compromise.

To discuss and reach agreement on such measures that would help strengthen confidence between states in Europe, lessen military confrontation and help subsequently lower the concentration of armed forces and armaments and to reduce them in the Continent, it was suggested that a European conference on military detente be called in the nearest future. This initiative was put forward in May this year by the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty states in Budapest.

They suggested that in all directions of military detente the countries should go down to concrete actions on the basis of strict observance of the principle of undiminished security of the sides. The Moscow declaration of the Warsaw Treaty countries contains a clear statement on the readiness of these countries to study carefully also the proposals of other states concerning military detente and disarmament. All this opens favourable prospects for serious talks on the problems of military detente and disarmament in Europe.

PRAVDA CITES VIEW OF EEC PARLIAMENT'S POTENTIAL ROLE

LD310949 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[Correspondent R. Puchkov report: "The European Parliament: What Lies Ahead?"]

[Excerpt] Brussels--A very important question now being posed is what the new European Parliament's attitude will be to the idea of all-European cooperation in all spheres and at all levels. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the USSR's many peace initiatives, and the signing of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty in Vienna create a favorable basis for deepening political detente on the continent and extending it to the military sphere and for developing mutually advantageous contacts between all European countries and peoples.

"The only path to independence for Western Europe," Jean du Bosch, member of the Belgian Communist Party Central Committee, writes in the newspaper LE DRAPEAU ROUGE, "is detente, East-West cooperation, disarmament and the disbanding of military blocs. In this sphere the European Parliament could play an important political role. It could display genuinely democratic dynamism, on the condition that it becomes a means of expressing a policy different from that being implemented by NATO and Pentagon leaders." For this, the author notes, it is not enough to make general statements on disarmament. Today we must clearly say "no" to the expansion of the nuclear arsenal in Western Europe, to the neutron bomb and to sophisticated types of missile weapons. We must also block new arms race programs. And it is time to respond to the Warsaw Pact countries' proposal on convening an all-European conference, with the participation of the United States and Canada, with a view to discussing measures to strengthen East-West trust and to move toward military detente, Jean du Bosch writes in conclusion.

If you trace the etymology of the word "European," translated from the Greek it means "he who sees far." Will the European Parliament's vision be confined to the narrow circle of the "Nine" or the "Twelve," or will it really take in the horizons of the entire continent, whose peoples hunger for peace, friendship, cooperation and security? That is one of the main questions interesting the public here. The first session of the European Parliament, held in Strasbourg recently, gave no answer to it in essence, demonstrating that the Parliament was submerged in contradictions. Of course, as yet there is no question of a crisis in the Europarliament; nor, clearly, does it enjoy any special confidence among the peoples of the "Nine" countries.

SCOTTISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION VISITS USSR

LD290714 Moscow TASS in English 0705 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 29, TASS--John Henry, deputy general secretary of the Scottish Trade Unions Congress, the leader of an STUC delegation, said before leaving Moscow that all Soviet people whom the delegates met sincerely wanted peace. He said that the delegates bowed their heads to a people which lost 20 million lives during World War II. The struggle for peace is the main concern of the working people of the world, he said. The delegation of the Scottish Trade Unions Congress stayed in the Soviet Union for two weeks. 324 trade union activists from Scotland visited plants in Moscow, Leningrad and the capitals of Soviet republics.

John Henry said that the Soviet trade unions did everything possible for the delegates to understand better the Soviet way of life. He said they had an opportunity of talking to Soviet workers at their work places and learning about their working conditions and recreation. He said that safety standards were high at all plants visited by the delegates and that great care was taken of health of every person.

Concern for the workingman in the Soviet Union is a major gain of socialism and the Soviet trade unions are playing an important part in this, John Henry said.

He expressed confidence that the delegation's visit to the USSR will help broaden ties between the workers of the two countries.

Petr Pimenov, secretary of the Central Council of trade unions of the USSR (AUCCTU), said at a press conference: "The arrival of guests from Scotland, their trips to many cities in the Soviet Union and their meetings with Soviet people represent a good continuation and development of these relations of friendship and cooperation."

SOVIET ENERGY EXPERTS CONTINUE VISIT TO FRG

LD272045 Hamburg DPA in German 1657 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The USSR's energy program envisages the construction of nuclear power plants with a capacity of 1,500 to 2,000 megawatts in the European part of the country in the mid-1980's and of 40 coal-burning power station blocks with a capacity of 500 megawatts each in the eastern part of the country. The coal deposits in the European part of the Soviet Union have been largely exhausted, so that the energy requirements of this region will have to be covered to a large extent by nuclear energy.

This was stated by the Soviet deputy minister of power machine building, Yu. Kotov, during a visit by Soviet energy experts to the Wilhelmshaven coal-burning power station of the Nordwestdeutsche Kraftwerke AG (NWK) today. The Russian delegation is spending a week touring the Federal Republic of Germany visiting power stations.

Weilhelmshaven's 720 megawatt coal-burning power station is regarded as the largest and most modern conventional power station in Europe and the least damaging to the environment. The coal-burning power station blocks planned in the USSR are to be built largely on the model of the Wilhelmshaven plant.

IRAQI REVOLUTIONARY COMMAND COUNCIL REMOVES 'TRAITORS'

LD291540 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 29 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Baghdad, July 29, TASS--A joint statement was issued here by the leadership of the Arab Socialist Rennaissance Party and the Revolutionary Command Council of Iraq. The statement reports the disclosure of a group of plotters who had committed grave crimes against the party and the revolution.

At the head of the plotters were 'Adnan Husayn, deputy prime minister; Muhyi 'Abd al-Husayn, general secretary of the Revolutionary Command Council, Muhammad Mahjub, minister of education; and Muhammad 'Ayish and Ghanim 'Abd al-Jalil, members of the Revolutionary Command Council, the statement points out.

The Revolutionary Command Council removed the traitors from all the posts and excluded them from the Revolutionary Command Council and the party. It was decided to set up a special tribunal to examine the cases of those accused of high treason.

The group of plotters, the statement goes on, was in contact with a foreign state which the party leadership is preferring not to disclose now for the sake of supreme national interests'. From that state the plotters had received money and instructions, and coordinated with it their criminal activities. Matters were being steered to dealing a blow at the party, the revolution, the socialist and democratic gains in the country in order to turn Iraq in the direction of U.S. imperialism and to make Iraq serve the interests of Zionism and reaction.

At an emergency meeting of the Revolutionary Command Council it was further decided to make it incumbent on the party leadership to take further measures with a view to finally eliminating the plot and applying the most rigorous punishment to the plotters.

Capitulatory Settlement Plot

LD301106 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Pavel Kasparov]

[Excerpts] Dispatches reaching us from Baghdad prove once again that all attempts to resolve the Near Eastern problem by means of various kinds of separate deals merely aggravate the situation in the Near East. You will probably know that a plot has been uncovered in Iraq, the main aim of which was to draw the country into the capitulatory settlement plan worked out by imperialist and Zionist forces. It has been established that the plotters received instructions and money from certain foreign sources. The discovery of the plot in Iraq has not only had great reverberations in the countries of the Arab East, but has also graphically demonstrated that the United States, Israel and Egypt are doing and will do everything in their power to subvert Arab unity in the face of Tel Aviv's expansionism and Cairo's capitulatory policy.

Iranian Denial of Complicity

LD310846 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 31 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, July 21, TASS--Ebrahim Mokalla, a spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Iran, categorically denied the report issued by the Egyptian news agency MENA on Iran's complicity in the abortive coup d'etat in Iraq.

Interviewed by the PARS agency, Ebrahim Mokalla emphasized that the Iranian authorities had more than once declared that Iran's Government had no intention to export its revolution and that Iran would not intervene in the internal affairs of other countries.

TASS REPORTS SOVIET-IRANIAN ECONOMIC TALKS

LD271242 Moscow TASS in English 1056 GMT 27 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 27, TASS--Soviet-Iranian talks are being held here between representatives of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and an Iranian delegation led by Jelal Din Ashtiyani, managing director of the Iranian National Metallurgical Corporation. The purpose of the talks is to settle questions connected with completing the expansion of the production units of the Isfahan steel mill from a capacity of 550,000 tons up to 1.9 million tons of steel a year. The Soviet organization Tyazhpromexport has already supplied 380,000 tons of equipment, metal sections, rolled metal and other essential materials for the accomplishment of the entire cycle of work. The construction of by-product coke, sintering, and blast-furnace production units is in the state of adjustment and preparation for commissioning. Further efforts during the talks will be concentrated on completing the construction of steel-casting and rolled stock production units.

The Isfahan metallurgical works is the biggest project of Soviet-Iranian cooperation. It is the country's first and only integrated steel mill, one of Iran's biggest enterprises.

ARAB UNITY AGAINST CAMP DAVID CONSTANTLY STRENGTHENING

LD301359 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by N. Morozov: "The Arabs' Strength Lies in Unity"]

[Text] Egyptian President A. As-Sadat's separate course was responded to by the Arab countries' decision to unite their ranks in the face of the anti-Arab intrigues of world imperialism and Zionism. They are opposing A. as-Sadat's treachery with growing resolve. The Arab states' foreign and economic ministers assembled in Baghdad in late March 1979 at a conference which decided to implement political and economic sanctions against Egypt. The consistency with which these decisions are being implemented shows that the Arabs, from the Atlantic to the Persian Gulf, are aware of the danger of the separate course pursued by A. as-Sadat acting in unison with Israel and the United States, which are eager to secure the sources of Arab oil. In mid-June 1979 13 Arab states broke off diplomatic relations with Cairo. Egypt was barred from the Arab League and its headquarters was transferred to Tunis. At the end of June a new secretary general was elected--the Tunisian Chadli Klibi who, judging by his statements, intends to "breathe new life" into this regional organization of the Arab world set up 35 years ago. Egypt is barred from numerous inter-Arab institutions which operate within the framework of the Arab League--the interparliamentary union of Arab states, the inter-Arab conference of Arab trade unions, the Organization of Arab Petroleum-Exporting Countries and many others.

A. as-Sadat's political isolation in the Arab world is aggravated by the economic sanctions. The Arab oil-producing countries liquidated the Persian Gulf countries' fund, specially set up in 1976 to help Egypt overcome economic difficulties, and the Arab military industry organization, whose enterprises employ more than 15,000 Egyptians. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates announced that they had stopped giving to Egypt financial aid which was enabling A. as-Sadat to "drag" the country back from the brink of bankruptcy.

A. as-Sadat hypocritically states that the breaking off of relations with the Arab countries means nothing to Egypt which, he says, has already reorientated itself toward Western donors and trading partners. In fact, all treachery has to be paid for. The Carter administration, which is trying to impose its own approach to a Near-East settlement on the Arabs and to secure political positions in the oil-rich Near East, is granting military and financial aid to Egypt.

In 1978 the United States granted Cairo $1 billion. In 1979 this aid will increase by $300 million. According to American specialists' calculations, the Near East "peace" will cost the United States the total sum of $60 billion, which includes economic and financial aid to Egypt and Israel. "They (the Egyptians--N. Morozov) want American to finance the total reequipping of their army. The Egyptians maintain that they need extensive supplies of new weapons in order to become the West's bulwark in this part of the world," the New York POST writes.

However, neither financial injections nor military supplies to the new American ally in the Near East can secure U.S. interests in the Near East, although the A. as-Sadat regime's dependence on transatlantic benefactors makes him an obedient instrument in their hands. Indeed, the creation of the "quick reaction corps" is evidence that neither Israel nor Egypt can safeguard deliveries of Arab oil however many modern arms they have at their disposal. The United States' European allies in NATO, which are also interested in Near East oil, have condemned the gamble on military force. "I regard this as adventurism," W. Brandt, head of the international "North-South" Commission which develops the concept of relations with developing countries, said. "I cannot seriously imagine how one can entertain this idea." You have to agree with this. The idea of breaking into Arab oil sources by force carries the danger of starting a new conflict, this time in the Persian Gulf area.

A. as-Sadat and the United States have clearly underestimated the Arab states' determination to oppose Cairo's separate course and the American-Israeli plan for a Near East settlement. The idea of Arab unity on an anti-imperialist basis is implemented in the decisions of the Baghdad conference of Arab countries' foreign and economic ministers and in the consistent course toward boycotting and isolating Egypt which the Arabs have pursued since that conference.

The Arabs' resolute and unexpected rebuff to the separate deal is clearly unsettling the American administration. Threats of intervention and promises of economic aid, political pressure and blackmail have been brought into play in order to split the Arabs' united front. At the same time, the idea is being put forward that a number of Arab countries are apparently not fulfilling very strictly the decision to stop giving Egypt economic aid and are using underground channels to transfer funds to Cairo. These fabrications by Western propaganda have a very clear-cut and precise purpose: to split the Arab countries' united anti-As-Sadat front and sow distrust and discord among the present allies.

It is known that imperialist forces and Israel have more than once resorted to provocations of this kind. However, while such things may have occured in the past, centripetal trends toward consolidating the Arab countries' forces in the struggle against the Israeli aggressor and its accomplices now predominate in the Arab world. It is the high sense of national responsibility and understanding of the prevailing situation in the Arab world that are permitting a successful solution of questions connected with the normalization of relations between the Yemen Arab Republic and Democratic People's Republic of Yemen and the move toward Yemeni unity, an activation of the process of rapprochement between Syria and Iraq and an improvement in relations between Jordan and the Palestinian resistance movement.

Arab unity based on the struggle against aggression and imperialism and on resistance to the separate course with respect to a Near East settlement is an important achievement for the national liberation movement. The preservation and strengthening of this course is in keeping with the long-term interests of all Arab countries irrespective of their state system.

'ALI, WEIZMANN DISCUSS END OF UN MANDATE

LD301634 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, July 30, TASS--It is reported from Tel Aviv that Egyptian Defence Minister 'Ali and his Israeli counterpart Weizman continue talks there. Already after the first meeting Weizman told pressmen that the talks are being held in a "friendly" atmosphere and that no problems arose during them. For the further coordination of action, the two sides agreed to establish a direct telephone line between the general staffs of the Armed Forces of Egypt and Israel. As a goodwill gesture toward Cairo's emissary it was arranged for him to make a trip to the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the River Jordan so that the Egyptian minister could study on the spot the "problems of security" faced by Israel in this occupied Arab territory. As is known by "ensurance of security" Tel Aviv means perpetuation of its military presence there. The two ministers are discussing in Tel Aviv the question of means to control implementation of the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty after the expiration of the mandate of the U.N. emergency force in the Sinai Peninsula. According to the newspaper AL-AHRAM, Weizman suggested that this task be carried out by joint Egyptian-Israeli patrols. The purpose behind this proposal is to secure for Israeli servicemen constant access to the Sinai even after completion of the withdrawal of occupation troops from the area. In other words, Israel is trying to secure from Egypt a new important concession and to infringe still more on Egypt's sovereignty over the Sinai Peninsula.

JORDANIAN COMMANDER IN CHIEF ENDS VISIT TO USSR

LD310841 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Completed"]

[Text] On 25 July Lt Gen Z. Ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the armed forces of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, left Moscow after paying an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister. Lt Gen Z. Ibn Shakir was seen off at Sheremetyevo Airport by Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; Air Marshal A.N. Yefimov; Engineer Col Gen M.A. Sergeychik; Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, and other Soviet generals and officers. H. Al-Khasawinah, Jordanian ambassador to the USSR, was also in the sendoff party.

SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM CONFERS ORDER ON PDRY LEADER

LD281555 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Jul 79 LD

[Text] By a decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen has been awarded the Order of Friendship among peoples. He has had this award conferred on him for services rendered in the cause of the struggle for national liberation, peace and social progress, for his great contribution to developing and strengthening the friendship and cooperation between peoples of the Democratic Yemen and the Soviet Union and in connection with his 40th birthday.

NICARAGUA READY TO RESTORE DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD301622 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0406 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Havana--The steering [rukovodyashchiy] council of the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua has announced that the country is ready to restore diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and to develop many-sided ties with the USSR.

The council's message, sent to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, says: On behalf of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, the heroic Nicaraguan people and on our own personal behalf, we thank you sincerely for the greetings sent by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the government and all the Soviet people on the occasion of toppling Somoza's dictatorship. In accordance with the principles of our government's foreign policy, based upon respect of our people's sacred right to self-determination and on the desire to strengthen universal peace and international cooperation, we express our readiness to normalize diplomatic relations and to develop many-sided ties with the USSR to both countries' benefit.

SANDINIST ARMY LEADERS COMMENT ON ARMY REORGANIZATION

LD302134 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Managua, July 30, TASS--TASS special correspondent Vladimir Shekhovtsov reports:

Representatives of the Joint Command of the Sandino National Liberation Front spoke at a press conference here about the measures to protect the Nicaraguan revolution against encroachments of imperialism and reaction. They spoke about the reorganization of the Sandino National Liberation Front, specifically about the forming of the central command of the Sandinist people's army consisting of Luis Carrion, Tomas Borge and Umberto Ortega. The General Staff of the Sandinist people's army led by Joaquin Cuadra was set up. Jose Valdivia was appointed representative of the armed forces at the governing council of the Provisional Democratic Government of National Reconstruction. He was given the rank of deputy defence minister.

The new Nicaraguan Army guards the country's security. Its purpose is protection of the people and not its suppression as was the army's task under the dictatorship, Umberto Ortega said at the press conference.

Reorganization and reinforcement of the Sandinist people's army and forming of state security bodies are necessitated by the threats of intervention in Nicaragua, Luis Carrion said. In Honduras, the son of former dictator Somoza Portocarrero is forming gangs of remaining National Guards with the aid of international reaction in order to invade Nicaragua. Major Bravo, another hangman that is notorious for brutality in massacres of people, who found shelter in Miami, Florida, is recruiting mercenaries in the United States and is using the U.S. mass media for the purpose.

"It will not be surprising if thugs who drenched Nicaragua in blood will try again to impose on our country a regime of terror and fear with the assistance of sworn enemies of the revolution, imperialism and U.S. reaction," L. Carrion stressed. "In that case the Sandinist Army, the entire Nicaraguan people will rise to the defence of the revolution. We warn any country, including the United States, to keep from getting involved in a military venture against Nicaragua."

On the whole, a tranquil situation is preserved in Nicaragua though in a number of districts of the capital, skirmishes with counter-revolutionaries resisting the new authorities break out after dark. A raid on the building of the national radio and television in the centre of Managua was staged yesterday evening. The exchange of fire lasted for about half an hour.

The criminals, as a rule, are armed with "Galil" submachine guns of the Israeli make and wear the uniform of Sandinists. Snipers from the paramilitary fascist units that were formed under Somoza fire at members of the Sandino National Liberation Front and at population in a number of quarters of the capital.

The population of Managua takes an active part in revealing Somoza hangmen and criminals. Several terrorist gangs were rendered harmless in the recent days due to assistance of the population.

Food and medicines from many countries continue reaching Nicaragua as relief from many countries, mainly from Cuba and other Latin American countries.

In the past Saturday and Sunday, hundreds of people of Managua visited their relatives in deep-lying districts of the country with whom they were out of touch over many months.

PRAVDA LOOKS AT RADIO SANDINO'S INFORMING, ORGANIZING ROLE

ID301041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 5 ID

[Special correspondents O. Ignatyev and L. Kostanyan dispatch: "This Is Radio Sandino Speaking"]

[Text] Managua--In the Monseignor Lescano region there is a building which belongs to the Nicaraguan television service. Radio Sandino--the voice of free Nicaragua--now broadcasts from there. For several months, while the world followed with excitement and hope the struggle of the people in this small country against the bloody dictatorship, the most complete and reliable information came from broadcasts from the patriots' underground radio station.

We arrived at the station just when the announcer, Maira Santos--a charming mulatto with a shock of black hair--was reading out the last part of an announcement on measures to implement Decree No 3, on beginning the expropriation of Somoza's property.

"This is the main news of the day," Maira said, smiling as she handed us the printed sheets of paper. We read through the sheets, which listed 51 of Somoza's possessions, with great interest. The list included the same television company from which Radio Sandino is now broadcasting.

Vivian Torres de Garcia, one of the Radio Sandino chiefs, told us that the radio station now has the task not only of informing the masses but also of organizing them. The radio explains the point of government resolutions and gives recommendations on such matters as how to create local authority organs, protect national property, combat violators of public order and so forth.

Radio Sandino is the main source of news for Nicaraguans until regular newspaper publication is resumed in the country. In addition, about 50 percent of Nicaragua's inhabitants are illiterate, so even then many people will learn of what is happening in the country only through radio broadcasts. For this reason it is difficult to overestimate the role that Radio Sandino is bound to play in the political education of the masses.

You can meet all kinds of people here at the radio station--from heroes of the past battles, invited to describe the Sandinistas' heroic deeds on the air, to a poet who has brought his work about the people of the revolution. It was there, at Radio Sandino, that we became acquainted with one of the peasant leaders. Julio Rodriguez, general secretary of the Association of Agricultural Workers, was invited to the studio to speak on the question of agrarian reform. "First of all, the land belonging to the Somoza supporters must be handed over to those who have worked on it all their lives, whose lives depend on the land and who feed not only themselves but the entire people." He spoke on the acute need for socioeconomic changes in the countryside. Under Somoza agricultural workers earned a pittance. "We participated in the struggle," J. Rodriguez continued, and won the right to a better life. We support the government and we believe that the problems which matter to rural workers--steady work, earnings, housing, education--will be solved." In the evening we returned to our accommodations at the Hotel Nicaragua Libre--Free Nicaragua--as the Intercontinental Hotel is now called. These days the hotel is a base for television camera crews and reporters from dozens of newspapers and agencies in various countries. At the hotel entrance an elderly woman was asking a question of a young soldier in Sandinista uniform. "I advise you," we heard the young man say, "to go to Radio Sandino. They can help you find your son. They will make an announcement on the radio and your son will be found. Everybody listens to the radio."

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN GREETINGS TO CASTRO ON ANNIVERSARY

LD301437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Text of L. I. Brezhnev, A. N. Kosygin greetings message to Castro on Cuban national day]

[Text] To Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Central Committee and president of the Councils of state and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

On the occasion of Cuba's revolutionary festival, the 26th anniversary of the Day of the National Uprising, we send the Cuban communists and all fraternal Cuban people our warm greetings and wholehearted congratulations.

The exploit of those who stormed the Moncada Barracks to raise the working masses to the struggle against the capitalists and landowners, against imperialism and oppression, and for the victory of socialism is continuing today in the Cuban people's strenuous creative labor to develop their economy and culture and in the profound transformation of all society. It is with a sense of comradely solidarity that Soviet people follow the confident socialist development of the Island of Freedom guided by the glorious PCC.

The Soviet Union values highly Cuba's revolutionary internationalist traditions and its truly fraternal support of the peoples' struggle for free, independent development. Cuba's constructive foreign policy and its efforts in the struggle for peace, mutual understanding and cooperation among states and for just and equal economic relations is encountering broad international recognition. This has also been reflected in the fact that the republic's capital, Havana, has been chosen as the venue for an important international forum--the sixth conference of nonalined states.

We note with satisfaction the intensification and growth of cooperation between the Soviet Union and Cuba in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life. [paragraph continues]

Our communist parties, governments and people, in close unity with the fraternal socialist community countries, are making their active contribution to the development of socialist economic integration and the consolidation of socialism's world positions.

On this notable day we wish you, dear Comrade Fidel Castro, and all Cuban working people great new achievements in fulfilling the decisions of the First PCC Congress and in the noble struggle for the ideals of peace and social progress.

May the indestructible fraternal friendship of the Soviet and Cuban peoples flourish!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin.

NOVOYE VREMYA PRAISES CUBA'S INTERNATIONAL CONTRIBUTION

ID251750 Moscow TASS in English 1644 GMT 25 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, July 25, TASS--Cuba's place in the modern world is a place of honour, writes the weekly NEW TIMES to mark the holiday of the Cuban people--the Day of the National Uprising. Cuba, which prior to the revolution had stagnated in the backyard of world politics, resolutely emerged on the scene of international life. Cuba earned its authority by its accomplishments in the construction of the new society, by its principled, peaceful and anti-imperialist foreign policy.

The Communist Party of Cuba is working actively to safeguard the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of principles of Marxism-Leninism. It resolutely condemns the hegemonist foreign policy of Beijing and exposes its anti-socialist essence.

Cuba shows solidarity with the struggle of the peoples for freedom, with their desire to create a more just society which would guarantee national independence and social progress. This solidarity was clearly reflected in its assistance to the people of Angola, which was the target of an imperialist aggression from South Africa racists and to the Ethiopian people who defended the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country. At present, Cuba, within its possibilities, is contributing to the restoration of the economies of Angola and Ethiopia and strengthening their national security.

Cuba is developing relations with the peoples of Latin American countries, the NEW TIMES continues. It strives to strengthen the unity of the [words indistinct] the region in the struggle against the domination of U.S. imperialism and Washington's interference in their internal affairs. Together with other peoples, the Cuban people express their warm solidarity with the revolutionary fighters in Nicaragua who have been able to overthrow the henchman of U.S. monopolies, the bloody dictator Somoza.

One of the pillars of Cuba's foreign policy is the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different socio-political systems. The republic supports all measures aimed at strengthening the process of international detente and safeguarding universal peace. It participates in the struggle against the arms race and all types of weapons of mass destruction. Havana has warmly welcomed the Soviet-American treaty on limiting the strategic offensive weapons.

The current role of Cuba in the world represents an excellent example which refutes the notorious theory of the world being divided into "great powers" and the so-called "small and medium-size countries". Cuba confirms once again that the influence which may be exercised by a state on the development of international relations is determined by the overall policy it pursues rather than by its size. By its moral and political potential, Cuba, doubtless, belongs to the stars of the first magnitude in the world arena and its positive role in the development of the situation on our planet is growing.

PRAVDA DECRIES WESTERN ATTITUDES TOWARD NATIONALISM IN USSR

LD301131 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 pp 4-5 LD

[Doctor of Philosophical Sciences Prof E. Bagramov article under the rubric "Questions of Theory": "National Relations and the Struggle of Ideas"]

[Text] The successful resolution of the nationalities question, which is rightly numbered among the most complex and dramatic questions in the history of mankind, is the great achievement of real socialism. The consistent implementation of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy has led to the establishment of the indestructible unity of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities in our country and the genuinely internationalist fraternity of peoples.

1.

The historical conditions of the creation of the Soviet state themselves determine the truly worldwide significance of the formation of the new type of national relations.

In prerevolutionary Russia, as is known, alongside nations which were developed in the economic sense, many peoples were in the grip of terrible backwardness. Settled over the vast expanses of the European and Asian continents, these peoples were separated by the antagonisms of presocialist social structures, antagonisms typical for different countries and continents. Tremendous efforts were needed to form out of the diverse, multinational conglomerate an indestructible unity of peoples united by common goals and ideals, and to direct the energy generated by the revolution into the mainstream of socialist rebirth. These efforts by the party transformed the Soviet Union into a true university of the friendship and fraternity of the peoples.

The progress of the USSR's peoples in all spheres of public life is making the West acknowledge the achievements of Soviet social and nationalities policy. Thus, the journal PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM, published in the United States and enjoying a solid anti-communist reputation, writes about the principles set out in the new USSR Constitution as being "already implemented in practice." And the journal U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, in a report from Tashkent, acknowledges that the living standard of the peoples of Central Asia greatly exceeds that of neighboring countries and that they are satisfied with their destiny and proud of what has been achieved.

The Leninist nationalities policy and the Soviet republics' tremendous economic and cultural upsurge attracts the attention of peoples throughout the world. This is particularly notable in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America, where, by virtue of the particular features of their historical development, they judge socialism above all by how it resolves the nationalities question. And even the developed capitalist countries, where "colored" people are still fighting for equal status and where such acute problems exist as those of Northern Ireland in Britain and the French-Canadian problem in Canada, are having to reckon with the influence exerted on millions of people's minds by the example of the mutual relations of people in the USSR. And of course, they are reaching to these problems in their own way.

The worldwide historical trend toward internationalization of public life, which develops without hindrance in the conditions of the socialist community, provokes ideological and political defensive reactions in capitalism. The imperialists are frightened by the steady process of unification of the forces of socialism and the peoples fighting for social and national liberation. Herein lies the main cause of the recently intensified attacks by the ideologists of anticommunism on the Leninist nationalities policy.

The new anticommunist campaign is being launched in the conditions of the obvious bankruptcy of the notorious "campaign for human rights." The fuss about a handful of dissidents has virtually rebounded against its initiators. The provisions of the USSR Constitution reaffirmed with full force that the socialist system guarantees these rights incomparably more profoundly and consistently than capitalism. In the quest for new ways of discrediting the socialist way of life the bourgeois propaganda services turned to the sphere of national relations, seeking to "elevate dissidence from the level of the individual to the level of nations." According to the designs of the ideologists of anticommunism, this is intended, on the one hand, to notably extend the framework of the earlier campaign, and on the other to transfer the dispute about rights and freedom to another sphere and provide the opportunity to play on the most sensitive strings of the national psychology. The most zealous of these ideologists, such as Helene Carriere (d'Ankos) (France), Richard Pipes (United States), Teresa Rakowska-Harmstone (Canada) and Hugh Seton-Watson (Britain), even dream of the "disintegration" of the USSR.

What passes for the theoretical base of such "prophesies" is the story, which has obtained wide currency among sociologists in the bourgeois West, about the incompatibility of the national and the international, about the "powerful nationalist virus" which is allegedly spreading uncontrollably throughout the world. Knowing no geographical border, this virus allegedly assails any social system with equal force. By making something mystical out of the nationalities factor, bourgeois sociology is trying to present it as the main motivating force of world development. In essence, the weapon of reactionary nationalism is coming into play again.

2.

In complete accordance with the traditional principles of bourgeois sociology, nationalism is examined outside of time and space, in isolation from the soil which engendered it, without taking social and political factors into account. The essence of the "insoluble" nationalities question is seen in the conflict between "immutable" ethnic differences and "industrialism," completely ignoring the social class basis. That means the radically different problems of national relations under socialism and capitalism are identified in practice.

By approaching the characterization of the processes of national self-assertion from these positions and using a conceptual appratus elaborated from materials of the capitalist system of national and colonial oppression of peoples, Western scientists see only nationalism and rivalry everywhere. Proletarian internationalism, under which banner hundreds of millions of people are building a new life and fighting for social and national liberation, is either ignored or considered outmoded. The friendship of peoples is declared a propaganda slogan of the Soviets, invented, you see, in order to conceal from public opinion "yet another form of colonialism." Attempts are made to represent the fruitful process of the internationalization of public life as a threat to "nations rights and characteristics."

In assessing national relations under socialism, Western sociologists often identify the "national" with the "nationalist." What is national, by which they chiefly mean everything archaic, is counterposed to what is socialist. The fact that it is precisely on the basis of socialism that the free and harmonious development of nations is insured is thereby deliberately concealed. The flourishing of the sovereign Soviet republics which has been achieved by strengthening their fraternal alliance, and the upsurge in the Soviet person's national dignity--all this is depicted as the precursor of "separatist-tendencies."

At the same time, the experience of real socialism, all historical experience, convinces the peoples of the advantages of fraternal alliance and of the need for and law-governed nature of international cooperation.

A whole system of arguments and constructions intended to "substantiate" at whatever cost the inevitability of the exacerbation of the nationalities question in our country has been created in the West. First, socialism, it seems, has introduced nothing new into national relations. It is allegedly characterized by the same interethnic antagonism which characterizes any tribal or multiracial society in the world. Second, the policy of rapprochement between nations, which the Communist Party is implementing in complete accordance with the objective processes of the internationalization of public life, is allegedly directed toward "denationalization," the forcible obliteration of national features. Third, the Soviet people as a new historic community does not exist, since, according to the conclusions of anticommunist ideologists, a multinational state can only be a coerced conglomeration of nations and nationalities. These ideologists are still talking about the desire to cram more than 100 nations and nationalities into a "single Soviet nation." Fourth, there is no such thing as the Soviet person and internationalist, simply because USSR citizens are by no means indifferent to questions of the development of national languages, culture and so forth.

This mythology is intended to induce some kind of "national elite"--whether from the Russian or non-Russian peoples--to oppose the further rapprochement of nations and demand respect for their "rights," by which is meant complete "independence" [samostiynost].

The logic behind these assertions is unusually primitive: "This does not exist, because it cannot...." In the versions of nationalism and its role in the world elaborated in bourgeois and anticommunist centers the possibility is simply excluded that peoples, in implementing their right to self-determination, could and do prefer close alliance to discord and alienation. It seems fantastic to Western sociologists that the Soviet person--worker, kolkhoz member or intellectual--is not confined within a national framework and draws creative energy not from ideas on the "superiority" of his nation but from the solidarity of peoples striving for a single goal.

Socialism has proven that the true path to increasingly close rapproachement is not the forcible elimination of national differences, but the greatest possible concern for satisfying all peoples' interests, the creation of the conditions for their free self-expression and on this basis accustoming them increasingly actively to international values.

Socialist practice makes it necessary to think in terms unknown to bourgeois science. This applies, for instance, to the correlation between the national and the international. These phenomena are by no means regarded as antitheses by Marxist-Leninists; under socialism they are in close combination, forming an inseparable link in the process of the internationalization of public life. The nature of what is national has changed. For instance, the growth in socialist national pride and respect for national dignity among Soviet people is in no way contradicted by the birth and strengthening among them of the great feeling of the community of the peoples of the USSR and the formation and development of internationalist awareness. The dilemma of the "national or international" put forward by bourgeois sociologists clearly will not do.

Or take the question of multilingualism. In bourgeois terms, this inevitably leads to the growth of national collisions. From this viewpoint, the desire on the part of the USSR's peoples to master the Russian language is depicted as a threat to other languages. Yet, a phenomenon known as bilingualism is becoming established in the Soviet Union. Any Soviet citizen, while making broad use of his mother tongue, strives to satisfy his need for a knowledge of Russian--the language of internation association, one of the world's richest languages. There is no contradiction here; the two processes develop in parallel, are not mutually detrimental and lead to a strengthening of the peoples' fraternity.

3.

The socialist way of life by no means unifies all aspects of peoples' vital activity, and the policy of leveling standards of economic development does not mean that the development of each republic is already characterized by the same indicators. Alongside the general features of our way of life, at a particular moment differences can be observed between peoples in the rate of industrial growth, the national composition of the population, demographic processes and so forth.

The 10th 5-Year Plan provides for unequal industrial growth rates in union republics. The accelerated development of some of them, inasmuch as favorable conditions exist, is not only of local significance; it must be regarded in connection with the growth of the country's economy as a whole. Thus Uzbekistan's economic situation depends not only on the cotton harvest in the republic itself but also on the work of machine building workers in the Urals and Leningrad, miners in the Kuzbass, grain sovkhozes in Kazakhstan, computer manufacturers in Belorussia and so forth.

Turning to the initial results of the 1979 census, in the table on the numerical strength of the population of union republics it is not difficult to discover differences in the rate of growth. Thus, the population of the whole country in 1979 was 100 percent of the 1970 level, whereas in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Belorussia it was 106 percent, in Georgia and Latvia--107 percent, in Estonia--108 percent, in Lithuania--109 percent, in Moldavia--111 percent, in Kazakhstan--113 percent, in Azerbiajan--118 percent, in Kirgizia--120 percent, in Armenia--122 percent, in Turkmenia--128 percent, in Uzbekistan--130 percent, and in Tadzhikistan--131 percent.

The population of most of the union republics is increasing mainly through natural growth. At the same time, differences in the population growth rate can be caused by the need for accelerated economic development in individual republics in the USSR's common interest, which is associated with an influx of cadres into those republics from elsewhere. Taking these factors into account, including processes which are sometimes difficult to influence directly, the state seeks the rational deployment of productive forces and the rational use of the work force on a countrywide scale.

However, referring to differences of a demographic nature, the so-called "Sovietologists" make lavish use of gloomy colors in depicting the possible effect of these differences on the destiny of the USSR. They try to counterpose our country's peoples on the basis of racial, national and religious indications. For instance, what of the noisy campaign on the "growth of the Muslim threat in the USSR," whose organizers overemphasize the vestiges of former religious discord and consign to oblivion atheist convictions and the working people's adherence to the new, socialist traditions.

There is no doubt that this attempt to speculate on national feelings--whether it is a question of the peoples of Central Asia or Kazakhstan, the Ukraine or the Baltic, of working people of Jewish or German nationality--reflects our class opponent's old desire to undermine, at any cost, the stability of internationalist ties and the indestructible unity of the peoples of the USSR.

The building of communism has led to rapprochment in the Soviet land between classes and social groups, nations and nationalities, and to their unification in a community of a higher type--social and international. And this leads citizens' thoughts beyond the bounds of the customary concepts--quite natural in themselves--of what is "mine, national and republican" and inculcates in all Soviet people a state-minded approach to matters.

Nations in the USSR continue to develop, but now as integral parts of a wider and unified whole--the Soviet people.

The strengthening of our society's social homogeneity and the international unification of all nations and nationalities lead to a growth in their cohesion but by no means to "denationalization." In his report on the draft USSR Constitution Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said on this question: "The Soviet peoples' friendship is indestructible. In the process of communist building their rapprochement is taking place steadily, as is the mutual enrichment of their spiritual life. But we would be embarking on a dangerous path if we started to artificially accelerate this objective process of rapprochement among nations. V.I. Lenin warned of this insistently, and we will not deviate from his precepts."

National relations remain a reality in our time. And there is nothing in common between the scientific world outlook and the view of these relations as some kind of rudiment, a survival of the old system, to which we must allegedly reconcile ourselves inasmuch as there is no possibility of deliverance from it (let us only recall the attempts at the forcible "abolition" of nations and nationalities undertaken during the "Cultural Revolution" in China). The point is not only that with this approach, the concepts of "national" and "nationalist" are equated. The point is also that an underestimation of the national means in practice the inability or unwillingness to use it in combination with international factors for the sake of building socialism and communism.

As for national feelings, the CPSU has always pointed to the need to display attentiveness in this respect. However, we must note the potential for their inflation and hypertrophy which can, it would seem, have an unexpected source under socialism--self-delusions about the successes achieved by a particular republic or nation in economic and cultural building, a one-sided emphasis on a given nation's contribution to these successes, minimizing or forgetting the help of working people of other nations and the fraternal mutual assistance of the peoples.

Bourgeois propaganda makes use of such phenomena in every way for its own selfish ends.

The land of October cherishes the genuine national values of any people--great or small. At the same time, increasing significance is being acquired in our life by international values, and every USSR citizen is becoming increasingly aware of belonging to a new historical community. As the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" notes, this promotes the further strengthening of the great Soviet people's unity and cohesion.

The attempts of reactionary ideologists to present such processes as "forcible unification" and "denationalization" are in vain. The movement of the peoples of the USSR and the entire socialist community along the path of internationalization also includes the free, intensive exchange of national values, which makes the peoples' life even fuller.

The historical practice of socialism and the internationalism demonstrated by our people and the other peoples of the socialist community provide every reason for confidence that the future belongs not to nationalism, as bourgeois ideologists predict, but to the socialist fraternity of peoples.

CPSU ADOPTS DECISION ON IMPROVING MANAGEMENT, PLANNING

LD310925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report on proceedings "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] Carrying out the decisions of the party's 25th congress concerning an improvement in management of the national economy, the CPSU Central Committee has adopted a decision concerning a further perfecting of the economic mechanism and the tasks of party and state organs.

Under conditions of developed socialism, the decision notes, our country has achieved great successes in economic and social development and in increasing the prosperity of the people. A dynamic growth of the economy has been insured by the selfless toil of the Soviet people under the CPSU's guidance in the years of the 8th, 9th and 10th 5-year plans, a mighty productive and scientific-technological potential has been created. Thousands of major modern enterprises, equipped with the most up-to-date technology, have been built. The material-technological base of agriculture has been strengthened considerably, and the level of industrialization of construction has been raised. National income has more than doubled in that period.

All these achievements convincingly demonstrate the advantages of a socialist, planned system of the economy and the creative, constructive forces of Soviet society. They are the result of the scientifically grounded economic policy of the party worked out at and consistently implemented following the October 1964 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our economy has now reached such a level of development that a further improvement in the management of the national economy assumes special importance. The larger scope of production, the more complicated economic connections, the modern scientific-technological revolution make ever higher demands on management.

The 25th CPSU Congress determined the main directions in which the mechanism of the economy should be perfected. The importance of paying more attention to problems of management and planning was emphasized at subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and in the speeches of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.

The CPSU Central Committee, in accordance with the directives of the 25th congress, considers it necessary to orient all management and planning activities even more toward increasing the efficiency of production and quality of work, to achieve high final national economy results, and to satisfy more fully growing social and personal needs.

It is important to insure rational utilization of all that is at the disposal of the national economy, to lean, primarily, upon the intensive factors of growth, and to introduce scientific-technological achievements and frontranking expertise into production more extensively.

The CPSU Central Committee attaches paramount importance to further enhancing the part played by the state plan, and first and foremost the 5-year-plan, as an important tool for implementing the party's economic policy, and to insuring that the plans are balanced and more oriented toward solving social problems. There must be a more intense concentration of resources to fulfill special purpose overall state programs; the system of plan indices must be improved so that these indices induce labor collectives in every possible way to struggle to raise labor productivity, to use basic funds to the maximum and to make economical use of material resources. There must be a closer link between the solution of long-term and current problems, as well as issues of industrial and territorial development.

The interests of consumers must be taken into account more fully when production tasks are being formulated. There is need for the effectiveness of economic levers and stimuli to be increased and for material incentives to be directly related to labor efficiency and quality, the fulfillment of planned tasks and the results of production activity.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decision on improving planning and increasing the effect of the economic mechanism on raising production efficiency and the quality of work. It is planned to draw up proposals for further improving the organizational structure of management by specifying measures to eliminate lack of communication between departments and to perfect industrial and territorial management and organizational forms of implementing special purpose programs. It is also planned to draw up proposals to increase the part played by soviets of people's deputies in economic construction and in extending the rights and initiatives of labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee expresses the firm conviction that party, administrative, economic, trade union and Komsomol organizations and collectives of working people will do everything possible to implement these planned measures, will bring about a powerful new upsurge in the national economy, and will make a weighty contribution to strengthening the might of the socialist homeland and to building the material and technical base of communism.

PRAVDA Editorial

LD311007 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Improving the Management Mechanism"]

[Text] Our motherland's production and scientific-technical potential is growing dynamically from 5-year plan to 5-year plan. Backed by very rich experience of building a new society, the Soviet people headed by the Communist Party are successfully developing their economy on the basis of state plans. "Our country," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed out at the 25th CPSU Congress, "was the first to embark on the path of planned economic leadership. Dozens of other states have learned and are learning this complex art from us. But we too are now faced with the task of raising the standard of planning work and bringing it into line with the new scale and aspect of our economy and with the new demands of the times."

As social production develops, the mechanism of socialist management is also being continuously improved. Now that the scale of the economy has grown and production ties have become more complex, the need has arisen to bring management and planning methods into line with the modern level of production forces.

The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted a resolution on the further improvement of the economic mechanism and the tasks of party and state organs. And yesterday saw the publication of the CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Mechanism's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality."

These documents, prepared in fulfillment of the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the provisions of the new USSR Constitution, comprehensively resolve urgent problems of the management of the economy of developed socialism, demonstrating the irresistible, vital force of our planning system. First, they define specific measures to improve planning; second, they outline ways to raise the effectiveness of capital investments; and third, they enhance the role of financial autonomy, economic levers and incentives. [paragraph continues]

The mechanism that has been elaborated prompts every enterprise to make active use of intensive growth factors, to adopt and fulfill strenuous plans, to safeguard resources, to reduce prime production costs and to assimilate new products more quickly.

The main changes in the management mechanism are aimed at steadily increasing the significance of long-term and, in particular, 5-year plans as an important instrument for realizing the party's economic policy. The plans will be better balanced, backed by state reserves and more fully oriented toward resolving social tasks. Resources are being further concentrated on fulfilling statewide targeted programs. Conditions are being created for the accelerated rearmament of production on the basis of introducing scientific and technical achievements and considerably improving construction.

A new system of plan indicators is being introduced at all levels of management. The work of every enterprise will be assessed not by "bulk" but by the collective's specific contribution--growth of net output and fulfillment of customers' specific orders. This will prompt those involved in production and management to raise efficiency and work quality and make better use of fixed capital.

The approved management mechanism has been perfected with great care. Dozens of major economic experiments have been conducted in industry, construction and transport during the 9th and 10th 5-year plans. They have embraced not only individual enterprises but also entire sectors and republics. This applies to the instrument builders' long experience in successfully introducing financial autonomy and the self-financing principle on the ministry scale, to the experiment in the electrical engineering industry to stimulate technical progress, to verification of the normative net output indicator and so forth. It is particularly important now to analyze carefully and to generalize the results of the economic experiments and progressive management experience and to adopt everything of proven value.

The introduction of the changes envisaged into practice will demand great organizational and ideological education work, primarily by party, soviet and economic organs. It is necessary to overcome decisively the psychological barriers of adherence to obsolete, habitual work methods and the desire of certain administrators to postpone the reorganization until later. This is all the more important because the basic preparatory work must be completed without delay, since many of the mechanism's provisions will come into force at the beginning of next year.

The published resolutions set planning organs, ministries and departments earnest tasks. It is necessary to revise many existing enforceable enactments and introduce a number of new ones--provisions, instructions, guidelines. The chief thing in all this preparatory work is strictly to observe the letter and spirit of the resolutions and to create precise and clear documents understandable to everyone who will be implementing them. A persistent struggle must be waged against bureaucratic complications of instructions and recommendations. In order to instill model order here, ministry and department party committees are called upon to place this matter under special control.

At the first stage much must be done to insure thorough explanation and study of the adopted resolutions and the special features of the management mechanism. The correct action will be taken where these documents are included in plans for political and economic education, universities of technical progress and schools of communist labor. It is the duty of ministry, department and enterprise party organizations to discuss the tasks stemming from the resolutions at aktiv and party meetings and to formulate specific measures for the introduction of the planned innovations.

The very first responses to the decisions on further improving the economic mechanism show that the Soviet people unanimously approve the important measures aimed at accelerating economic development and enhancing the people's well-being. [paragraph continues]

Our country's working people, using progressive management methods, will score new successes in realizing the 25th party congress decisions and the 10th 5-Year Plan targets.

TASS Comment

ID302210 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1620 GMT 30 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Moscow, 30 July--TASS commentator Konstantin Borisov writes: "To raise the level of planning and management and to make it in keeping with the demands of the present stage--the stage of developed socialism..." This is how the CPSU Central Committee formulates the tasks facing the Soviet economy and its planning which were published in the press yesterday. This is a big and complex task that will demand considerable and prolonged efforts not only by the management and planning organs but also by all the country's working people. At the same time, this task is completely realistic because the decision "On Improving the Planning and Strengthening the Influence of the Economic Mechanism on the Enhancement of the Efficiency of Production and the Quality of Work" deals with the improvement of the socialist planning principle of management of the country's economy which has been tested and which has totally proven itself over decades. The experience of the USSR and the development without crisis of the socialist economy testify convincingly to the advantages of planned management. This is seen in the most objective of indices--figures. Let us recall that prerevolutionary Russia in 1913 gave just over 4 percent of world industrial output. Today the USSR already accounts for 20 percent of the earth's industrial production, with the growth rates of our economy invariably higher than the rates of economic development in the Western countries. Output of industrial products in the USSR doubled in the last 10 years. To obtain such a doubling of production the United States would need 16 years, the FRG 18 years, and Britain 29 years. And yet the present state of economic development now no longer satisfies us. Relying on rapid and steady economic growth, the USSR has reached a level which requires the further perfecting of the planned management of the economy, the further development of the democratic principles in the control of production and a new increase in the creative initiative of the working people. Specific ways of achieving this have been charted in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers published yesterday. It provides for a comprehensive solution of economic and social problems, an acceleration in the realization of scientific and technological discoveries and inventions, the correct determination of priorities in the development of branches of industry and economic regions, for formation of material and financial reserves, and so forth. Recognition of the important role which the 5-year plans have played in the economic development of our country is what stands out in the decision on the strengthening of the role of the 5-year plan as a major form of planning the country's economic and social development. It is symbolic that this is said in the current year when the USSR festively marked the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the first Soviet 5-year plan in 1929.

IZVESTIYA URGES COMPLETION OF UNFINISHED PROJECTS

ID301601 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 ID

[Editorial: "Commission Projects Nearing Completion"]

[Excerpt] The CPSU Central Committee November (1978) Plenum indicated such serious shortcomings in the organization of capital construction as the dispersal of material and financial resources and the excessive increase in "incomplete" projects. [paragraph continues]

This criticism was addressed to ministries, departments and main administrations involved in resolving concrete tasks in this important sphere of the economy. However, the situation is being rectified only slowly.

Indeed, the volume of resources assimilated, as before, often outstrips the fulfillment of targets for handing over projects nearing completion. The faulty practice of planning the commissioning of new capacities for the end of the year is common. And this often entails a last-minute rush and slipshod work. Planning organs are in no hurry to bring the system of indicators for assessing construction organizations' activity into line with the new demands, in order to finally eradicate the desire to "give the gross output" and to direct their efforts toward achieving the final results--the handing over of the finished project or stage of work. In mutual relations with general contracting organizations many clients occupy the convenient position of the criticizing side, instead of strengthening business contacts with partners.

In economic construction, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out, there are two main strong points today and in the future: One is improving economic leadership, the other is the mobilization of the broadest masses of the working people and the encouragement of creative initiative. To make full use of these strong points is to guarantee success. A clear manifestation of the masses' creative activeness is the initiative of 60 republics, krays, oblasts and cities which have joined the competition for the prompt and ahead-of-schedule commissioning of projects nearing completion in 1979. It is very important to insure that the return on this initiative is as great as possible.

The main attention must now be focused on concentrating forces and resources on projects nearing completion and harmonious work must be organized by the entire construction conveyor.

PRAVDA NOTES IMPORTANCE OF PREPARING FOR WINTER

LD301037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: Preparing Cities for the Winter"]

[Text] Summer is at its height but the concerns of the many thousand-strong army of housing and municipal workers are connected with winter--the crucial period for preparing the municipal economy for the cold season has arrived. The creation of favorable conditions for people's labor and leisure depends on the reliable activity of the sector's services.

The lessons of last winter show convincingly that wherever it was met in an organized, fully equipped way, neither heavy frosts nor abundant snowfalls caused complications in the cities' life. That was how it was in Minsk, Dnepropetrovsk, Ryazan and a number of industrial centers of Siberia and the Far East. But some municipal enterprises prepared badly for the winter, while party committees and local soviets of people's deputies relaxed control over the fulfillment of scheduled work and reduced exactingness toward the leaders of housing management services. As a result, difficulties arose in heating apartments and in their gas and electricity supplies and in the organization of public transport. There was a sharp drop in temperature--and in Ulyanovsk City, for instance, the No 1 TETS went out of commission and many houses, schools and children's institutions were left without heat. The hot water and power supply failed in Leningrad, Odessa and Guryev and in some cities in the Tatar ASSR and Kuybyshevskaya, Arkhangelskaya and other oblasts. Many complaints come in from these places regarding the poor maintenance of the housing pool and the feeble work of the emergency control services.

The results of last winter and the tasks of preparing for the forthcoming one have been discussed by the gorkoms and the soviets of many industrial centers, the collegiums of a number of ministries and departments, and housing and municipal enterprise collectives. In the capital these problems have been examined at a joint session of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau and the Moscow Gorispolkom and by a session of the Moscow Soviet. The comprehensive program that was outlined is now being vigorously implemented which will undoubtedly lead to the improvement of the work of all links of the municipal services chain. Detailed plans for preparing for the winter are being fulfilled in many of the country's cities. But in Syktyvkar, Kursk and several other industrial centers the municipal organs have begun this business belatedly and are pursuing it listlessly. Urgent prewinter measures must be taken without delay.

The housing pool deserves special attention. It is time that the ministries of municipal services and the local soviets resolutely improved its management and repair by strengthening the material and technical base in every way and introducing the achievements of sicence and technology and advanced experience. The paramount task is to complete in full the repair of houses and engineering communications before the cold weather arrives. The preparation of the departmental housing pool must also be monitored and the emergency service strengthened. Useful initiative has been displayed in Rostov-na-Donu where such a service has been created for the repair of all houses irrespective of their departmental affiliation.

The cities' normal life under winter conditions depends substantially on the state of the energy sector. The leaders of the Ministry of Power and Electrification and the administration organs of the housing and municipal sector are called upon to insure an increase in the reliability of heat supply systems and the timely commissioning of new capacities of them. In the summer months there is every opportunity to scrupulously check the technical state of equipment and pipelines and to test the networks. This will help prevent heat losses. An example may be provided by Murmansk where such work has been in full swing since back in May.

One vital problem is to supply fuel to cities and all inhabitants who need it in timely fashion. Fuel stocks for the cold period must be concentrated in previously repaired depots and special capacities by October through creation of the planned reserves. It is the task of the ministries of the fuel-extracting sectors and the municipal services to insure this. Concern must also be displayed for making better use of local types of fuel. It is time that the Ministry of Railways organized the regular delivery of liquefied gas, coal and fuel oil to municipal and consumer services enterprises.

The thrifty use of energy resources and the reduction of resource losses is a matter of state importance. Some 25 percent of the fuel extracted in the country is used to heat housing and public buildings. It is possible to reduce heat losses considerably in industrial enterprises and official buildings by displaying concern for the insulation of premises, the timely repair of heating equipment and the careful storage and utilization of fuel.

The more active the participation by the broad public and the population, the more successful the preparation of the municipal economy for winter will be. The experience of those centers where party and soviet organs regularly carry out surveys of the technical state of municipal facilities, the housing pool and the amenities of streets and courtyards merits dissemination. Housing management party organizations and block committees are called upon to instill in the population a proprietorial attitude toward housing and responsibility for its condition. Each tenant must insulate his apartment in timely fashion and must make economical use of hot water and electricity. It is the direct duty of local soviets to insure the timely fulfillment of the program of preparation for the cold season. The transient nature of this campaign demands mobility from them. [paragraph continues]

While relying on the aktiv and enlisting the efforts and resources of industrial enterprises, it is necessary to pay daily attention to the quality of the repairs of every block, sector, road and streetcar and trolleybus lines and to insure that all housing and municipal enterprise collectives have completely implemented the outlined plans.

The duty of party committees is to enhance their exactingness toward the leaders of soviet and municipal organs and to specially monitor the course of the prewinter work. It is very important to reinforce the cadres in housing and repair organizations, to develop socialist competition more widely among their collectives and to introduce advanced working methods more actively. As always, a great role will be played here by the personal example of the sector's communists.

The working people in housing and municipal services are persistently fulfilling their socialist pledges. Efficient preparation of the cities for winter will help to satisfy more fully the Soviet people's vital requirements.

RASHIDOV ADDRESSES UZBEK COUNCIL ON LIVING STANDARDS

LD301611 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[UZTAG report: "The Working People's Domestic Life--A Party Concern"]

[Excerpts] A session of the republic's council for raising the population's living standards was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Sh.R. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee.

Members of the council heard and discussed reports from S.A. Omerov, the republic's construction minister, N.R. Radshabov, Uzbek SSR minister of rural construction, I. Ashurov, chairman of the "Uzkolkhozstroy" association, T. Nabiyev, chief of Tashkent Main Construction Administration, and D. V. Latypov, first deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Gosstroy, on the course of the elimination of the Khutor system, the construction of housing and social and cultural consumer projects in the republic.

Sh. R. Rashidov made a speech at the council session. In his speech he stressed the importance of radically raising the living standards of the republic's population in the light of the 25th party congress decisions, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's instructions. The reorganization of the rural everyday life demands a creative approach, the utilization of modern construction methods and the development of a production base capable of satisfying the country dwellers' needs. It is essential to develop more widely the activity of housing construction cooperatives and to promote the development of construction by individuals in rural localities. The main concern of party and soviet organizations has been and must always be concern for mothers and children. It is necessary to build more maternity homes and medical institutions for mother and child, to disseminate widely leading experience of developing the public preschool education network and to organize matters so that all children in the republic's cities and villages enter school via children's preschool institutions.

Participating in the council's work were I.G. Anisimkin, Yu.R. Kurbanov, M.M. Musakhanov, T.N. Osetrov, A.U. Salimov, I.B. Usmankhodzhayev, N.D. Khudayberdyyev, G.M. Orlov, and S.U. Sultanova, members and candidate members of the Uzbekistan CP Central Committee Bureau.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

RSFSR CSA REPORTS 6-MONTH FARM, ECONOMIC DATA

LD301638 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The RSFSR Central Statistical Administration has reported the results of the fulfillment by the republic of the 6-month plan. A further growth of the economy and the prosperity of the people has been achieved. The increase in industrial production, relative to the same period last year, has amounted to 2.8 percent. Certain parts of the plan which had been allowed to be underfulfilled in the first quarter of the current year due to the complicated weather conditions, have been made up for as far as many indexes are concerned. The report also emphasizes that agricultural toilers have fulfilled the spring sowing plan. Areas sown to winter and summer crops for the 1979 harvest have amounted, in all, to more than 125 million hectares in the RSFSR. Haycutting is taking place everywhere, as is fodder procurement. The gathering in of grain crops has gotten underway. In the republic 305,000 apartments have been made available for use. The development of popular education and culture continues. Medical education and organized leisure of the population have expanded. The number of inhabitants in the RSFSR ammounts to almost 138 million.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 30 JULY

LD310620 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 30 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

Secondary sowing has been carried out in Namanganskaya Oblast, Uzbekistan, where cereal crops have been harvested. High-yield corn has been sown. 32,000 hectares have secondary sowing on them in the republic, 15,000 hectares more than last year. Potato and vegetable crops are also to be harvested. (0100 GMT)

All rayons of Saratovskaya Oblast have started harvesting grain crops. Threshing is going on at the same time. Also, 20,000 tons of high quality grain has been delivered. Harvesting is gaining pace in Orelskaya Oblast. (0500 GMT)

In Kazakhstan virgin lands, preparation of harvesting machinery is being completed. One million tons of coarse and juicy fodder has been procured in Omskaya Oblast. A third of the planned quantity of vitaminized grassmeal has been laid in. The Ukraine is harvesting early potatoes. More than 10,000 tons have already been sold to cooperative organizations. Preparations are being completed for mass harvesting of late varieties of potato, which will be stored. (0700 GMT)

Over 5,000 Moscow drivers will be helping out in transporting the harvest in Orenburgskaya Oblast. (1100 GMT)

In Kazakhstan, a good wheat harvest is ripening on almost all the virgin land farms. Preparation of the harvest equipment is being completed. Practically all the equipment is ready in Tselinogradskaya Oblast. Some 1,000 workers from industrial enterprises today left to help out on the farms. (1100 GMT)

Vladimirskaya Oblast farms have started procuring potatoes. New potatoes have started arriving in Vladimir stores and restaurants. (1100 GMT)

Mass grain harvesting has been mounted in the Central-Chernozem Zone. The threshing-floors are working day and night. Work is being carried out on grain for seed. This is the chief concern now. Plowing is already underway on fields where the straw has been cleared. (1100 GMT)

In Alma-Ata, 45,000 graduates of rural vocational-technical educational establishments have joined the ranks of Kazakhstan's land cultivators this year. This year, alongside their fathers, they will have to gather in grain crops from an area of almost 25 million hectares in Kazakhstan. (1130 GMT)

Grain harvesting has been completed in Moldavia and fields have been cleared of crop residues. This work was completed in 12 working days in many rayons, as planned. Preparation of soil and secondary sowing of corn took place on the free lands at the same time. (1600 GMT)

All rayons in Saratovskaya Oblast have begun grain harvesting. At the same time, machine operators are threshing windrowed winter wheat and rye, and 20,000 tons of high-quality grain have arrived at the elevators. (1750 GMT)

Grain harvest is ending in the Voroshilovgradskaya Oblast. Farmers are paying special attention at present to the fight against grain losses during threshing and transport. In the majority of farms combine harvester operators are handing work over to plowmen who are preparing the soil for the next crops. (1900 GMT)

CROP DEVELOPMENT, WEATHER SUMMARY REPORTED FOR MID-JULY

LD310755 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 24 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Report by Agrometeorologist N. Aboltynsh: "The Weather and the Crops"]

[Text] The weather stayed cool in the Baltic area, Belorussia and western oblasts of the Ukraine. The average temperature for the 10-day period in the eastern half of the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Zone and the southern part of the North Caucasus Region was 17-30 degrees, which is 2-4 degrees lower than normal. There was abundant, mainly torrential rain over most of the USSR's European territory.

Winter crops were fully ripe on the farms of the Ukraine, the Central-Chernozem Region, the extreme south of the Central Region and the Volga area (south of Saratov). They had reached waxy ripeness south of a line joining Riga, Leningrad, Kostroma, Yoshkar-Ola and Izhevsk. North of this line rye and wheat are in flower and the grain is swelling. Winter wheat is 6-12 days in advance of the normal development state; winter rye is more or less at the normal stage.

South of a line joining Grodno, Bryansk, Tambov, Saratov and Orenburg early spring grain crops have reached the waxy ripeness stage. Over the remaining part of the USSR's European territory wheat, barley and oats are flowering and earing and the grain is swelling.

In Moldavia and most of the Ukraine corn ears are flowering; in northern areas panicles are heading and flowering at the usual time. Corn continues to form leaves in the Central and Volga economic regions. Rice continues stem growth in the southern Ukraine and North Caucasus; panicles have headed in some places.

Over most of the USSR's European territory potatoes are flowering; in the southern and Donets-Dnepr region, in the North Caucasus and on the lower Volga this process is ending. Tubers continue to develop everywhere and the harvest is taking shape. In northeastern parts of the European territory potatoes were forming flower clusters, and early-sown potatoes had begun to flower.

In most parts of the USSR's European territory, sunflowers in the zone of commercial cultivation continued to flower and form seeds; flower clusters were forming in the Volga area. [paragraph continues]

Sunflowers are at the normal development stage. In the Ukraine flax is in the early seed ripeness stage. Everywhere flax is being harvested for fiber. The seeds are swelling and ripening in the Western part of the USSR European territory's flax growing zone. Flax is flowering in eastern parts.

The weather became warmer in the farming regions of West Siberia and Kazakhstan. The average 10-day temperature was 1-3 degrees above normal almost everywhere. There were 1-3 days of rain over most of the area.

In the farming regions of East Siberia the temperature dropped, there was considerable rain in Chitinskays Oblast, in southern Irkutskaya Oblast and the Buryatskaya ASSR. Spring wheat, barley and oats reached the milky ripeness stage 10-15 days earlier than usual. Buckwheat is flowering.

The weather remained warm in the Far East. There was no rain to speak of. It was dry and hot during the 10-day period in the Central Asian republics. The maximum temperature was 39-46 degrees, with 33-37 degrees in the valleys of Kirgizia. There was slight rain in Kirgizia. Cotton has flowered in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR, Tashauzskaya and Oshskaya oblasts and also in Chimkentskaya Oblast. The bolls have begun to grow. Boll growth continued over the remaining territory of Central Asia.

PAZHITNEV REVIEWS PROGRESS OF GRAIN PROCUREMENT

LD310845 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[A. Pazhitnev agricultural review: "Grain Into the Granaries"]

[Text] The farmers of 12 union republics are standing labor watch on the fields. In the RSFSR the kolkhozes and sovkhozes of 27 oblasts, krays and autonomous republics are bringing in the harvest. In the Ukraine the harvest has been launched in 25 oblasts. Tens of thousands of units pooled into harvesting and transport and mixed detachments are achieving a high yield and augmenting the leading workers' experience.

News is coming in from many regions about the crop farmers' labor successes. Here is a report from Moldavia: The republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes completed the eared grain crop harvest in 12 working days. The harvest is proceeding rapidly in Rostovskaya, Odesskaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayeveskaya and a number of other oblasts.

The field-threshing floor-elevator chain is gathering working tempo. The rural workers are making every effort to fulfill successfully their first duty to the state. The farmers of Korenovskiy Rayon, Krasnodarskiy Kray, have already delivered 86,000 tons to the elevators, those of Bryukhovetskiy have delivered 69,000 tons and those of Yeyskiy Rayon over 50,000 tons. The leading kolkhozes and sovkhozes, fulfilling the target for wheat procurements, are continuing the sale of eared crops. In all, the Kuban rural workers have sold the state over 1.75 million tons of good-quality grain.

In transporting the grain an important role belongs to the drivers. Aleksandr Kolesnikov has transported about 2,000 tons of grain on a GAZ-53 truck from the Kalinin Kolkhoz, Vyselkovskiy Rayon, from the threshing floor to the procurement points, while Mikhail Moroz has transported 1,400 tons of grain from the "Berezanskoye" Sovkhoz, Korenovskiy Rayon. Many other drivers have high indicators. They are seeking to deliver the output carefully to the elevators. But there are also instances of a different sort. [paragraph continues]

The Kuban people's control workers recently discovered that driver A. Blazhevich, having unloaded his truck at the threshing floor of the "Kurganinskiy" Kolkhoz, did not close the truck body properly. As a result, 900 kg of wheat were lost on the way. Driver G. Romanenko, sent to the harvest at the "Kuban" Kolkhoz from the transportation enterprise of the rayon state committee for the supply of production equipment for the agriculture association, allowed loss of grain during transportation. Because the slits in the truck body were not closed, on the way from the threshing floor to the procurement point the negligent driver lost 180 kg of grain. Unfortunately, such instances are not isolated in the kray. It is important to increase exactingness for the safekeeping of the harvest and to impose strict penalities on those to blame for losses.

An increasingly large amount of grain is reaching the threshing floors with the stepping up of the harvesting tempo. Frequently the mountains of grain grow but its working over and transportation to the elevators are being delayed. PRAVDA is receiving alarm calls to the effect that certain regions are making no haste in fulfilling the former duty. For instance, in Zaporozhskaya Oblast the total yield exceeded 1.3 million tons of grain. But by 23 July the oblast's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had sold the state only 97,000 tons of grain. Thus, in Mikhaylovskiy Rayon in this oblast over 67,000 tons of grain had accumulated on the threshing floors and only about 10,000 tons of grain had been delivered to the state. Those in arrears include the "Pamyat Lenina" Kolkhoz which harvested an average of 22,3 quintals per hectare. By 20 July 3,633 tons of grain had been threshed while only 200 tons or 8.2 percent of the plan had been sent to the procurement points. There is a similar situation in the "Chervonyy Partizan" Kolkhoz where 3,100 tons of grain are lying on the threshing floors. Only 250 tons from this amount has been driven to the elevators. Dilatoriness is being allowed with regard to the removal of grain by the Kalinin and Partsezda kolkhozes, Yegorlykskiy Rayon, Rostovskaya Oblast, where thousands of tons of wheat and barley are in the open, a part of them having begun to germinate after the rainfall, while a green "edging" has arisen round the piles.

The bad weather had an adverse effect on the grain crop yield, of course, but this does not give the rayon and farm leaders the right to delay the dispatch of grain to procurement centers. All the more so since the accumulation of grain at the threshing floors, itself, leads to harvest losses and harms both the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the state. The party committees must give a principled assessment to instances of dilatoriness in dispatching grain to the elevators. There should be not a single farm failing to take part in procurements. It is the rural workers' honorable duty to fulfill the set task promptly.

...Ever new regions of the country are joining in the harvest. Harvesting and threshing have been launched in the Volga, Central, Chernozem and transUrals regions. The machine operators of Belorussia have taken out their harvesters. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the country's eastern regions are preparing intensively for the harvest. The fieldwork is becoming increasingly heated. The rural workers are utterly determined to bring in the harvest in full and to deliver the produce to the state granaries in good time.

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW HITS DEFECTS IN GRAIN HARVESTING

LD301415 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 1 LD

[O. Pavlov agricultural review: "The Harvest Brooks No Delay"]

[Text] The harvest front is rapidly widening. Grain crops are being harvested in Moskovskaya and Kaluzhskaya oblasts in the Non-Chernozem Zone, Ulyanovskaya Oblast in the Volga area and the Mordovskaya ASSR in the Volga-Vyatka Region. [paragraph continues]

Harvest time has arrived in Belorussia. Seven out of 19 oblasts are harvesting in Kazakhstan. Moldavia has finished harvesting grain crops.

Some 8.9 million hectares of grain and pulse crops have been out in the Ukaine and 7.7 million hectares have been threshed. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Krymskaya and Zaporozhskaya oblasts have finished harvesting. Farms in Dnepropetrovskaya, Khersonskaya, Nikolayevskaya and Odesskaya oblasts have almost finished.

The abundant July rain in nearly all of the republic's oblasts has created favorable conditions for the growth of corn, sugar beet, potatoes and vegetables. The moisture reserves in the soil were a good stimulus for expanding secondary and afterharvest sowings. Secondary sowing has already been carried out on 1.5 million of the planned 2.1 million hectares. Last year some 924,000 hectares had been sown by this time. Krymskaya and Poltavskaya oblasts have fulfilled the secondary sowing plan. Combine operators, tractor drivers and sowers on many farms are setting examples of shock labor. Some 4.9 million hectares ahve been plowed for winter crops in the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Some 2.8 million had been down by this time last year.

Machine operators are working well in a number of oblasts in the other union republics. At the same time, it has to be said that the pace of fieldwork has declined in recent days in some areas. The requisite pace is simply not being attained in some places.

In Volgogradskaya Oblast, for example, the harvest began in dry weather but at the start many farms were unduly slow--their leaders apparently expected the days of cloudless skies to continue. But then it began to pour down. True, not everywhere: All the right conditions exist for rapid harvesting of grain crops in the southern part of the oblast and in the trans-Volga area. But here, as in the oblast as a whole, output per combine remains low. In a 24-hour period some rayons are cutting less than 1,000 hectares of grain and there are rayons--Zhirnovskiy and Yelanskiy--where 100-200 hectares are harvested on some days.

This is a strange kind of "economy" by some of our economic managers. They see that the year is turningout to be unfavorable or in some way substandard and they find a multitude of explanations for their uncreative, hackneyed work method. In our last review we cited the example of the "Gigant" Sovkhoz where under conditions exactly like those on many other farms in Rostovskaya Oblast they grew excellent grain and gathered an average of 32.5 quintals of grain per hectare over an area of 23,000 hectares. Let me add that where the standard of farming is high they still grow big grain harvests and prepare for a full harvest of late crops in any year, including this year, which is not even difficult but merely tricky. Unfortunately, in some places the summer drought has evoked a strange mood: They say the volume of harvest work will not be great and so it is not worth making intensive preparations for it--we will manage easily. The result is low rates of cutting and threshing grain in some places although the weather is good enough.

Apparently some economic managers "relied on the drought" in Belgorodskaya Oblast. This applies, in particular, to the leaders of the Volokonovskiy Selkhoztekhnika association. Last year the association was supposed to have installed and tested a drying unit on the "Bolsheviy" Kolkhoz (but it still has not done it although the harvest work is now at its height, the rain is falling and the grain is arriving damp at the threshing floor and needs treatment). Similarly, a drier has not been commissioned at the Dimitrov Kolkhoz. On a number of farms, the paper BELGORODSKAYA PRAVDA reports, drying units are operating only on paper. In fact, neither have they been tested nor are they operating. [paragraph continues]

It is strange that all this should be taking place under the very noses of the rayon operations headquarters while it fails to adopt urgent measures to rectify the shortcomings and to make demands on the selkhozteknika leaders.

It is very important today not to lose valuable time and to gather the grain more quickly since high harvesting rates make it possible not only to avoid losses but also make it possible to prepare the soil more quickly for the next harvest. Incidentally, correct procedure is followed at farms which are planning to expand sowing of winter crops in view of the fact that the harvest is ending earlier than usual this year and the soil is pretty well moistened.

Vegetables from the south are arriving in cities and workers settlements. Unfortunately, as in past years, by no means are they competently received and stored everywhere. It is the combat task of local ispolkoms and trade and transport organizations to prevent all losses of vegetables and fruit. Careful preparations must also be made to receive the products of their own fields which will soon begin to arrive.

It is the last week of July. The farmers have not many summer days left. Full and highly productive use must be made of them. The grain harvest brooks no delay--in fact there is still a lot of work to do on the potato, beet and corn fields and on the vegetable plantations.

NON-CHERNOZEM CROP YIELDS FALL DESPITE INVESTMENT

LD261005 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 July 1979 publishes on page 2 a 2,000-word article by Doctor of Economic Sciences Prof I. Salnikov, under the heading "Investment and Return: Horizons of the Non-Chernozem." Salnikov quotes figures for investments in the agriculture of the Non-Chernozem Zone during the 10th 5-Year Plan and notes that "not all farms in the zone have succeeded in reaching new targets" and some have even "taken a step backward." He states: "Statistics show that in the period of the 10th 5-Year Plan which is behind us, only the grain yield has increased. The average annual yield per hectare has reached 15.3 quintals, which is 18 percent higher than in the last 5-year plan. But the yields of potatoes, vegetables and sugar beet have fallen. Overall, the average annual production of gross output in cropgrowing has fallen slightly. This is particularly characteristic of Ivanovskaya, Yaroslavskaya and Vologodskaya oblasts. "The question arises: Why, in the conditions of a sharp increase in capital investments and material and technical resources being allocated to agriculture, has such a major--indeed, decisive--sector as cropgrowing not made a substantial step forward? There is no single answer, but the main reason lies in insufficient attention in several regions to the fields and in the not always efficient use of state aid and internal reserves. The article goes on the cite examples of laggardness and notes necessary improvements to improve the return on investments in the zone.

BRIEFS

MOUNTAIN FIELDS IN KIRGIZIA--Moscow, July 30, TASS--The Ak-Terek Plateau on the southern shores of Lake Issyk-Kul in the mountains of Kirgizia is now a zone of guaranteed yields. A pumping station put into operation ahead of schedule for transferring water from the Barskon River to the plateau now irrigates 2,200 hectares of land sown for the first time with wheat, barley and fodder crops. It is planned to reclaim 35,000 hectares of irrigated land in Tien Shan in the 10th Five-Year Plan (1976-80). The area of irrigated land in Kirgizia has increased by 30,000 hectares since the beginning of the five-year plan. Thus the farmers there had already reached the 1980 targets for grain and sugar beet yields last year while also considerably increasing harvests of other crops. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 30 Jul 79 LD]